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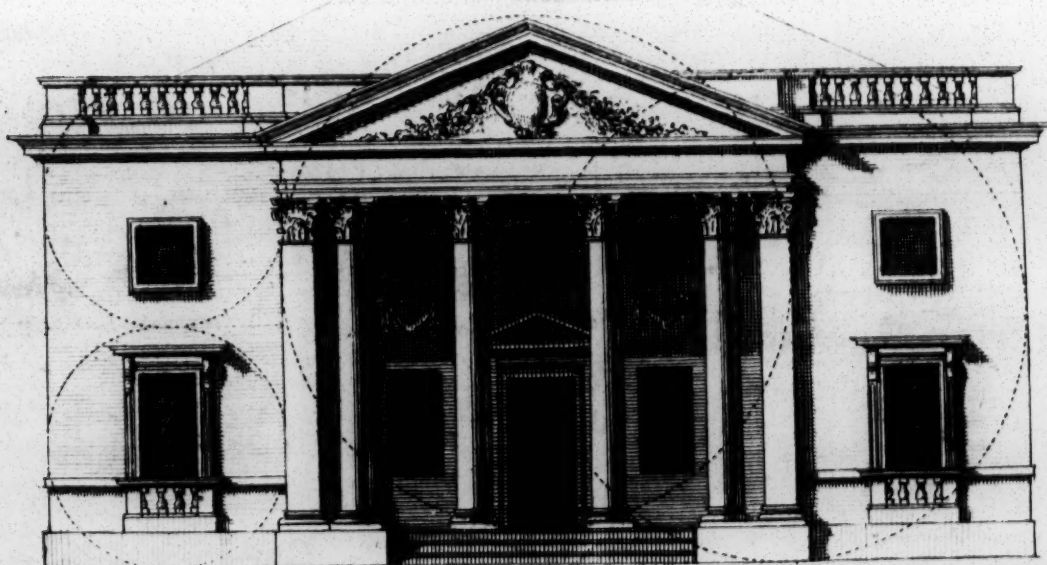
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— *Stadium sine divite venas* .

Hor.

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By ROBERT MORRIS, Surveyor.

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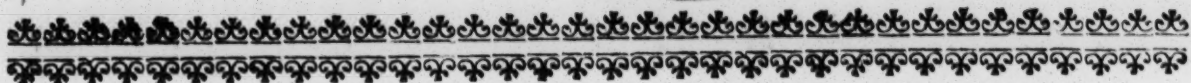
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P R E F A C E.

29.3.12.

SOME Years since, I began a Work something analogous to This: I had divided it into Two Parts; the First consisted of Plans and Elevations, for Town-Houses; the Second, for Buildings of various Constructions for the Country: And I had carried it so far into Execution, as to compleat the Drawings.—Something interfered that prevented my Intention; and it lay dormant till about a Year past.—I then examined what I had before undertaken, and flattered myself, that by a careful Revision, I might meet with Encouragement, to compleat an Essay of this Kind, wholly adapted to the Uses of the Country, and to drop my Purpose of treating upon Town-Houses.

Two or three Motives induced me to it: The First was, that there are already published, and executed, such a Variety of Town-Houses, and so many Persons who are daily concerned in the practical Part of that Branch, that I was doubtful how it might be received.—I thought, Variety and Novelty (the present reigning Taste) might be wanting to support it, which intimidated me from the Pursuit of it.

The Second was, that to so few Persons, residing in the Country, that are capable of Designing, something of this Nature might be acceptable, I hoped, at least, for Success to it: And I have earnestly endeavoured to render it useful in the Appropriation, and intelligible to every Capacity.

Another was, That most who have wrote on this Subject, have raised nothing but Palaces, glaring in Decoration and Dress; while the Cottage, or plain little Villa, are passed by unregarded.—Gaiety, Magnificence, the rude Gothic, or the Chinese unmeaning Stile, are the Study of our modern Architects; while Grecian and Roman Purity and Simplicity, are neglected.

As an Admirer of those last mentioned, I place myself, and my following Designs, before you. I have chose to copy the harmonious Dictates which Nature and Science teach; preferring Plainness and Utility, to Gaiety and Ornament; those I leave to their Votaries: If I have any where attempted to introduce them, it was merely to shew where they might be placed; and there I have been always very sparing.

I think a Building, well proportioned, without Dress, will ever please; as a plain Coat may sit as graceful, and easy, on a well-proportioned Man;—it will not alter the Agreeableness of either: But if you will be lavish in Ornament, your Structure will look rather like a Fop, with a Superfluity of gaudy Tinsel, than a real Decoration.

There

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There are some few Things, in the Prosecution of this Undertaking, which may be necessary for me to explain.—I have not figured the Magnitude of any Room, the Thickness of any Wall, the Height or Breadth of any Door or Window, Dress or Ornament whatever:—If I had, such Figuring, in so small Drawings, would make the Plans unintelligible: And to supply that seeming Defect, I have, to each Design, annexed a Scale of Feet, whereby a Knowledge of those Things may be easily obtained by a Pair of Dividers; and if the Use of a Scale is not known by a Reader, the general Construction of the Whole will be very little understood by them; and for such as do, they will be the better able to calculate the Parts, and see farther into the Uses and Convenience of the whole Building.

In the next Place, as most of these Designs are drawn to a small Scale, I have not introduced an Ionic or Corinthian Cornice: According to the Propriety of the Order, I thought it necessary, if I kept only strict to the general Proportion; nor am I solicitous in these, or such minute Drawings, to have a Modilion, or Dentel, or either; for it must be, in this Case, understood, that the Reader, as well as myself, knows the particular Members; for which Reason, I did not think it absolutely necessary, to be at the Trouble to delineate them.

Another Thing may be imputed to Neglect: I have not set down the Uses and Distribution of the Apartments of any Structure; because every different Room may be, by every new Inhabitant, converted to a different Use, so that what an Architect may design for a Parlour, may, by another, be metamorphosed into a Bedchamber; a Stable I have known changed into a Kitchen; and many other Apartments to have underwent as many Transmutations as are represented in Ovid.

I hope minute Improperities will not be imputed to an indolent Neglect; if, in general, I have given such Ideas of my Intention as are intelligible, let Half of what is wanting be supposed owing to a close Attention to other Business, and I will voluntarily take Censure on myself for the other Half.

Some few Errors in the Engraving, may have escaped my Notice, but I believe they are of such a Nature, that they are pardonable. My general Design, has been to introduce Convenience, Proportion and Regularity, with as much Variety as an Essay of this Kind would admit.

I have now, in this Preface, said what I thought necessary relating to myself; and to give some Idea of the following Designs, I shall, as a proper Introduction to the Work, attempt some Remarks and Observations, which may be conducive to illustrate the Subject, and to render it both instructive and entertaining, and in which the Beauty and Simplicity of Designing, shall be more particularly considered by

ROBERT MORRIS.



INTRODUCTION.

THE *Science* I am treating on, is made universal through Necessity : It sprung from Distress, and Utility was the View of the Designer. In the first Ages of the World, its Extent was from the *Torrid* to the *Frigid Zone*. In the burning Sands of *Lybia*, and *Greenland's* icy Banks, its Vestigia may be traced ; and in every Structure, in every Climate, Nature has dictated the Architect to the Disposal of it, for Use and Convenience : Dress and Decoration, were the Refinements of a long Series of Ages, the Improvements of *Greece*, and afterwards the Source of *Roman* Greatness.

Vitruvius, in his first Chapter, Book II. says, Men, in primitive Times, were born in Woods, or Caverns of the Earth, like the *Brute Creation* ; and with them had one savage Nutriment. Necessity led them into a natural Association : They assembled by Signs ; and by different Sounds from their Mouths, they found they signified certain Things ; from thence with Difficulty they formed Words and Speech.

Thus assembling and conversing together, mutual Wants, mutual Interests and Preservation, led them to dwell in the same Place. They had different Dispositions of Mind, that Nature had not given to other *Animals*, capable of forming an Idea of what was beautiful and magnificent in the Universe ; and of performing with their Hands and Fingers, what the Rest of animated Beings were deprived of. They were naturally docile, and susceptible of Imitation : The Inclemencies of the *Climes* and *Seasons*, led them, in each, to preserve Warmth in the colder Regions, and Coolness in the more intemperate Heat.

They began to erect their Dwellings with Branches of Trees, and with Moss and Turf ; they inclosed the Work with Leaves of Trees, and Reeds on them : They covered the Turf to defend themselves from the Sun and Rain ; but by Experience they found this Covering was not sufficient against the Inclemency of the Winter : They raised the Roofs proportioned to the Climate, that the Snow, or Rain, might easily slide off, and not penetrate through the lower Covering.

The first Buildings were made in this Manner ; and it is easy to judge by those we see now, that the Manner and same Materials are used in *France* and *Spain*, and in *Aquitain*, their Houses are covered with Turf (this was in the Time of *Vitruvius* ; and he farther says) in the Kingdom of *Chalchis*, there is found vast Quantity of Wood. They made their Plan a Circle ; their Rafter were Boughs of Trees, which they placed
equidistant

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equidistant at Foot, meeting in one Point at Top; these they cover with Moss and Turf; and with Reeds, or such smooth Covering, they finish the Out-side: Others made their Plan square, and in that Form high enough to stand upright without being incommoded; and on that square Part they placed a Roof, and covered it in the same Manner.

The *Phrygians*, which inhabited a Country where there were no Forests to furnish them with Wood to build, found little Hillocks naturally raised; to these they made a Path to enter into it at the Foot of the Hillock, and as large as the Place would admit; over this they put small Pieces of Wood, covered them with Reeds and Loom, and on this, when dry, they raised a Mount of Earth, covering it with Turf: This made their Habitations warm in Winter, and cool in Summer; and as Countries and Climates differ in Temperature, and Produce of Materials, Nature points out a Path in each for Defence against the Inclemencies of Seasons, and other Self-Preservation. From all which *Vitruvius* concludes, it is sufficient to judge, what have been the Buildings of the Antients.

I must observe here, that an Idea may be easily formed of what *Vitruvius* asserts, if we compare with them thousands of *Mudwall*, and *Thatched* Buildings. In *England* and *Wales*, we see *Huts* and *Cottages* built in the same Manner, just as if the Inhabitants had newly started into Being, and were led by *Nature* and *Necessity*, to form a Fabric, for their own Preservation, from the Inclemencies of the Season, or other more prevalent Motive. I have seen many, whose Aspect and Composition are as simple and mean, as those described by *Vitruvius*.

He observes, that as Nature has furnished us with all Sorts of Materials, they are only cultivated by the Practice of the Art of Building; that they are brought to high Perfection with the Help of other Arts, which include the Necessity of *Ornament* and *Decoration* for the Delicacies of Life; and in which this ESSAY on the Primitive State of Building will naturally lead me to consider the *Convenience*, *Proportion*, and *Regularity*, as well as the Purity and Simplicity of Designing.

Every *Cave* and *Hut* was made to answer some End, and such Structure would be every where alike convenient, were the Climate and the Inhabitant alike circumstanced; but Encrease of Families encreased the Wants and enlarged the Boundaries: From the Hut arose the Cottage; the Plots they cultivated were extended, and new Interests rendered it necessary to form Societies, to make Laws, &c. by which they subjected themselves to be governed. The wisest and best who formed them, were chose to direct and rule their little States in their Infancy. Their Dwellings were enlarged for them, and their Attendants, and from thence arose new Extensions, new Wants of Convenience, &c. as the Nature of the Inhabitant, Law-giver, or Dependents required.

Convenience,

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Convenience, *in this Light*, was not all : Another Sort, perhaps the most necessary, was, proper Choice of Situation. Wisely they consulted *Nature*; none willingly exposed their Habitations to *bleak* and *tempestuous* Winds; to the Inclemency of the Seasons without natural or acquired *Shelter* and *Shade*; and with this was placed the easily attainable Necessaries to subsist on. *Food*, *Fuel* and *Water*, were absolutely convenient, and Things of the highest Importance in Life; without either, Man would be incapable of preserving himself or Domesticks: They are the chief Ingredients to accommodate social Beings. Raiment might, perhaps, with more Facility be obtained; but without these, the Chain that holds together Societies would be broke.

Vitruvius, in the Preface to his second Book, tells us, that “ *Dinocrates*, a Great Genius, went in Disguise, where *Alexander* was sitting on his Throne to distribute Justice, (*his Dress was a Lion’s Skin thrown over him like a Mantle, &c. which is particularly described by Vitruvius.*) The Novelty of the Figure he made, surprized *Alexander*; who demanded what he was? He answered, I am the *Macedonian Architect*, DINOCRATES. I have brought *Alexander* Ideas and Designs worthy his Dignity; I have made *Mount Athos* in the Form of a Man, who holds in his Left-Hand, a great City; in his Right, a Bason which receives the Waters of *all the Rivers* that fall from this *Mountain* to the *Sea*.”

“ *Alexander*, pleased with the Invention, asked him, if he had any Country round this *City* to supply it with *Fuel*, *Herbage*, or other Nourishment, to subsist the Inhabitants; and finding there could be none, but must be brought some Distance by Sea, he told *Dinocrates*, I approve the *Beauty* and *Magnificence* of your Design; but to establish a Colony in the Place you propose must be impracticable; and though I commend its *Grandeur*, I must dislike the Place you have chosen to execute it in.”

“ Some Time after, *Alexander* discovered a *Port*, which had a fine Harbour, an Access to it easy, environed with a fertile Country, and which had the finest of all the Productions of the great River *Nilus*. Here he commanded *Dinocrates* to build a City, and which he called, after his own Name, ALEXANDRIA.”

I have translated this Passage, to shew, that proper Choice of Situation, from a City to a Cottage, will be in Proportion to the *Wants* and *Conveniences* required in either: In both, *Water*, *Fuel*, *Food*, &c. the great Ingredients necessary for Society, must be easily obtained, and also the Plenty and Value should be regarded.

CONVENIENCE thus considered, in Point of the Disposition of the Apartments, and a just Appropriation to the Wants and Uses required, and also a proper Situation whereon to erect the Fabric, and where every

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necessary Sustainance is circumstanced, as I observed; the next Point in view will be PROPORTION; and this must also be understood in two Lights.

The first is, the *natural Proportion* to adjust and dispose the Plan to the Use of the Inhabitants, not to crowd the Apartments with a numerous Throng, nor make so much Room for the Attendants, as not to be within Sight or Call, of their several respective Attendances; both which Extreams are carefully to be avoided. Useless and empty Rooms are so many additional Incumbrances in a Structure, and equally blameable as having too little, and in all which they are to be proportioned to the Dignity of the principal Inhabitant. The Parts should be so disposed, that, from the highest Station, in those little Communities, all the subservient Apartments should be joined by an easy Gradation, that every Link in the Concatenation should be justly regulated; and in this Light I would be understood, that they could no where else be so well placed. As in History Painting, one principal Figure possesseth the superior Light, the fore Ground and Eminence of the Piece, and the subordinate Figures are placed Part in Sight, Part in Groups and Shade, for Contrast, and keeping in the Design; so in Building, all the subservient Offices should terminate by gradual Progression in *Utility* and *Situation*.

The other *simple Proportion*, is with Regard to *Geometrical* and *Harmonic* Magnitude; and these respect chiefly, *Beauty*, well regulated: There are certain Proportions in Building which affect the Mind through the Eye, as well as Music does through the Ear, and the injudicious in both will (in just Proportion) tell you they are pleased; but perhaps can assign no Reason why they are. The Causes are equal in both: A Jarring and Discord in Music immediately offends the *Ear*; a disproportionate Building displeases the Eye: Proportion in *Tone* and *Magnitude* are the Cause. In my *Lectures on Architecture*, published in 1736, on the *Harmonic* and *Arithmetical* Proportions in Building, I said all I then thought necessary on them, and to which at present I have nothing farther to add.

REGULARITY is the next essential Ingredient necessary in Building: Uniformity of Parts justly proportioned, and appropriated, will, as I observed before, strike or affect the Mind, and this arises from a proper Arrangement of the separate Divisions in the Fabric, which, as in Music, compose the whole: One Part should fit and answer to another, as Notes and Tones in Music, otherwise Discord will ensue; the different Parts must answer in Dress and Proportion; a Sameness of Ornament, or Plainness should run through the Range, and be adapted to the Uses of the Fabric or the Dignity of the Inhabitant; but even in *this*, Profuseness of Ornament, especially *external*, is carefully to be avoided. Time soon
feeds

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feeds upon Dainties of that Kind; Festoons of Fruits and Flowers are his delicious Repast. The once magnificent Fabrics of Marble, *Greece* and *Rome*, have been TIME's Banquet; they soon felt the destructive Waste, and even the more *plain* and *simple* Ornaments are long since crumbled into Dust.

In the preceding general Observations, I have, as concisely as I could, shewn in what the *Convenience*, *Proportion*, and *Regularity* of the Structure consists, and though no absolute stated Rules can be ascertained; yet, in general, it may give such an Idea of the Usefulness of adhering to them in *Designing*, and the Practice of *Architecture*, that they require no farther Explanation.

The Ground Work of the Whole arises from the Beauty or Purity, and Simplicity, of Designing: By *Purity*, I mean, free from being corrupted, Exactness, and Unmixedness; and by *Simplicity*, Plainness, and without Disguise. These come next under my Consideration: Purity, as it relates to Architecture, is to be understood as it was in its original State, when the Art was perfected; and I think this may be traced, and proved to have existed in Perfection in *Greece*, above two thousand Years since, and long before the Building of *Rome*.

Pliny, in Lib. xxxvi. Chap. 4. says "That two hundred Years before the Destruction of *Troy*, a School was founded at *Athens*, for the Instruction and Encouragement of *Architects*, about A. M. 2600."

Diodorus, in his 4th Book, says "That *Dedolus* fled from *Crete* to *Sicily*, to save himself from the Anger of *Minos*, and was there received by *Gonsales*, King of that Island, whom he instructed in the first Principles of *Architecture*, about A. M. 2645."

Plutarch tells us, in his Life of *Pericles*, "That he was one of the greatest Lovers of *Architecture* among the *Grecians*, and was so careful in the Edifices which he caused to be built at *Athens*, that at the Time of *Trajan*, wherein *Plutarch* wrote, they seemed to be as newly done." And *Pliny*, Lib. xxxvi. Chap. 6. says, "The Excellency of the *Grecian Architecture* was so great, that *Scylla* caused the Columns of the Temple of *Jupiter Olympus*, built at *Athens*, to be taken away to adorn the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus* at *Rome*."

I hope the Reader will pardon this historical Digression. I have been more particular in it, to shew, that it was in Perfection in *Greece* long before the Building of *Rome*, and four hundred and sixty Years before the Time of *Marcellus*; and then the *Romans* had not a true Relish or Taste of *Architecture*, till he conquered *Sicily*, from whence he brought the Art in Perfection to *Rome*.

From the Time of *Marcellus* to this Hour, I do not find a single Beauty has been, or could be, added to the three *Greek Orders*, nor a Decoration to
heighten

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heighten or perfect either. The *Romans* indeed, added two other, which I wish were nameless, Orders: The *Tuscan*, sunk into Dulness and Heaviness in Composition, and indeed not greatly unlike the *Doric* Order, except in the Want of *Neatness*, *Proportion*, and *Beauty*: The other is the *Roman*, or *Composite Order*, consisting of a Redundancy of Mouldings, and the Capital so massy to the *Corinthian*, that it deserves no Comparison with it.

I have now shewn the Purity and Perfection of the *Grecian Architecture*, which *Vitruvius* and other great Geniuses practised in *Rome*, and transmitted down to us, through all the Impediments of Novelty and Barbarity, through the Devastations of *Gothic* Wildness, and which still shines superior in Beauty and Excellence, to every other chimerical Innovation. It is this Purity I would recommend the Practice of to all concerned in the Study of Architecture. Let them divest themselves of Prejudice, and tell me if they ever have seen a Composition of *Architecture* so graceful and pleasing as the *Doric* and *Ionic* Orders; or so beautifully perfect in Proportion and Ornament as the *Corinthian*.

Redundancy of Members, Ornament, and Dress, are the Productions of unthinking Geniuses. Undecorated Plainness (as I observed in my Preface) in a well proportioned Building, will ever please. Study Nature and the *Grecian Architecture*, and you will be sure so to improve, as seldom to fail of Success. If you trace the *pure* and *clear* Mirror up to *Vitruvius*, you will find every *Grace* and *Beauty* shine forth in Perfection, and where any of the Orders are not introduced in Designing, I recommend the last Ingredient. *Simplicity*, *Plainness* and *Neatness*, with just *Proportion*, is now all that is necessary to be understood by the Designer, when that is in view, rather appropriating the Structure to *Use* and *Convenience*, than to *Shew* and *Ornament*. That I may not be misunderstood in my Application of the Term *Simplicity*; that the Designer is wholly to be restricted to an universal Plainness, I must beg Leave to observe, that Decoration, is, in some Measure, a just Essential to Beauty; but the great End of Appropriation terminates in Convenience: Your Structure must answer the End for which it was erected, and the Ornament be suited to the Dignity of the Inhabitant; but all such additional Embellishments should be rather the Intent of internal than external Gaiety.

The Fancy of a young Designer may flow into Luxuriancy; the Starts and Sallies of an unrestricted Genius may inadvertently lose Sight of Nature; as when the Portal to a *Prison* may be of the *Corinthian*, and that of a *Palace* be the *Tuscan Order*. Festoons of Fruit and Flowers have been the Wildness of Fancy in a Seat near the Sea; and a Pavillion in a Flower-Garden has been group'd with Variety of *Fish*, &c. In short, unnatural Productions are the Things I would mark out for avoiding in Design, so as to make the Reverse more to be studied, and every Structure, to whatever

End

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End raised, to be considered as to its *Use*, *Situation* and *Proportion*; and to make Art fit and tally with Nature in the Execution, so that they may be equally subservient to each other.

But, before a Person begins to build, it is highly necessary he should nearly know the Expence of the *Structure*; but often, through the Ignorance, or Design, of the *Estimator*, it exceeds *double*, sometimes *treble*, the Sum estimated, and perhaps the Builder, when the Cortex or Shell only is covered in, finds himself incapable of finishing. Sometimes the Burden more justly falls on the *Estimator*, who contracts to perform the Work for a Quarter less than the Value; but in both Cases the *Estimator* is equally blameable: If they are not capacitated to do it, let them employ People of Genius and Experience, and I dare affirm an infinite Number of BLUNDERS, &c. of this Kind would be prevented.

Vitruvius, in the first Section, Book 10, says, "That at *Ephesus*, one of the greatest and most celebrated Cities of *Greece*, there was formerly a very severe but just Law, by which Architects, who undertook to survey a public Work, was obliged to declare what it would cost, and to do the Work for the Price they demanded, and obliged themselves by Bond of what they were worth. When the Work was done, they were rewarded with public Honour, if the Expence was as reported: If it did not amount by a Quarter Part of the Report, the Surplus was to be expended in public Works; but if it exceeded *more* than a Fourth of the Estimate, that Excess was to be furnished by the *Architect*."

"He says also, it is to be wished, that at *Rome* some such Rules for Buildings, especially *public*, were established: This would impeach an infinite Number of ignorant, and unpunished Pretenders to *Architecture*; they would be prevented from running People to unknown, and unnecessary Expences, for Fear of the Penalty of the Law, and from dissembling or concealing the Expences necessary to completing the Work; and by this means those who would expend 400 Crowns (that was in the Time of *Vitruvius*) would have the Pleasure of seeing the Work perfected; but when they find in the Execution, that Sum is only half of what is sufficient, or what they resolved to lay out, they lose Courage, and are often constrained to abandon the Work they have undertaken." I have only to add, that I join with *Vitruvius* in wishing some such Law was in Force in *England*.

I have run this Introduction to a greater Length than I at first intended I shall therefore no longer detain you from the Work. As Taste varies and is as different in each Man as *Features* and *Complexion*, I have, by my Specimens exhibited before the Publication, experienced *that* Change: Every one almost differed in their Sentiments, even to the Appropriation and Use of the *Design*. With Attention I heard them, sometimes altered

a Plate

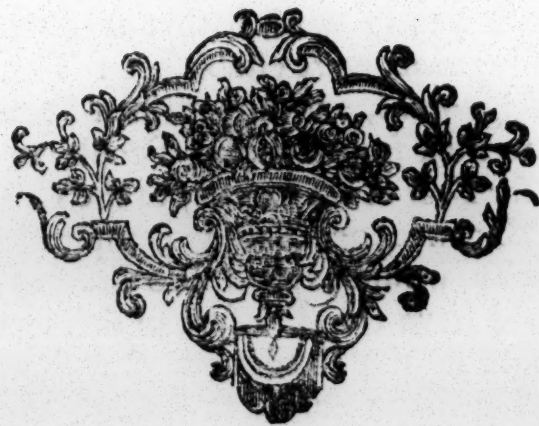
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a Plate, till *Reason* and Necessity forced me to reply, with *Pope* in his *Essay on Criticism*,

“ 'Tis hard to say, if greater Want of Skill
“ Appear in writing, or in judging ill:
“ But, of the two, less dang'rous is th' Offence
“ To tire our Patience, than mislead our Sense.
“ Some few in that, but Numbers err in this;
“ Ten censure wrong, for one who writes amiss.
“ 'Tis with our Judgment, as our Watches, none
“ Go just alike, yet each believes his own.”

I submit the Performance to General and *Impartial* Judges, nor do I wish it longer to exist, than *those* are pleased to approve it.

R. MORRIS.





A N

E X P L A N A T I O N

O F T H E

P L A T E S, &c.

PLATE I. **A** LITTLE plain Building 30 Feet in Front, 30 Feet in Depth, and 30 Feet high, to the Top of the Cornice, from Outside to Outside of the Walls on the Plan.—The Parlour and Chamber-floors 9 Feet 6 Inches high, and the Attick Story 8 Feet high; the other Proportions (*as in all the rest of the Plates,*) may be found by the Scale annexed thereto. This Building may be executed for the Sum of 324*l*.

PLATE II. The Square of the Building contains in Front 64 Feet, and 56 Feet in Depth, and the Front and Back Break for Part of the Octagon, 12 Feet each.—The Parlour-floor is 14 Feet, and the Chamber-floor 12 Feet high.—A Gallery goes all round the middle Room, on the Chamber-floor, to communicate privately with each Room and the Staircases.—A Colonnade might be added in the Middle, leading from the Staircases to Offices on each Side the House, if required. This Building may be done in a good Manner for the Sum of 2860*l*.

PLATE III. A Building proposed to be erected on the South Downs in *Sussex*.—The 2 Fronts alike, one facing the *Sea*, the other enclosed with a Garden, and to the Downs; it was proposed for a single Gentleman.—The Extent of the House, Court, and Offices are 160 Feet. To execute this Building in a workmanlike Manner it will amount to the Sum of 680*l*.

PLATE IV. A Seat for a Garden proposed for Retirement.

“ Where purling Rills, and Aromatick Sweets,
 “ In unfrequented Gloom, diffusive spread,
 “ And met a mingled Wilderness of Flowers:
 “ The *Violet*, *Junquil*, and *Blushing-Rose*.
 “ Delicious Fragrance! — Beauties to chear the Eye,
 “ Of various Texture, and a thousand Hue’s,
 “ And Shades, and mazy Walks unknown to Fame.

The Expence of this Seat will amount to 24*l*.

PLATE

PLATE V. A Seat 60 Feet in Front, 51 Feet deep, lower Offices 7 Feet 6 Inches high. Principal Floor 11 Feet, and Chamber-Story 9 Feet high.—Offices contiguous thereto must be supposed proportioned, and convenient to the Dignity of the Inhabitant. To finish this Building according to this Design it will amount to the Sum of 2172*l*.

PLATES VI. and VII. A Plan and Elevation of the Corinthian Order, extends 138 Feet, the lower Offices are proposed 9 Feet, the principal Floor 17 Feet, and the Attick Story 11 Feet high each, in the Clear. The Cost of this Building, according to this Design, will amount to the Sum of 5331*l*. 5*s*.

PLATE VIII. *An Adytum*, 12 Feet Diameter. This Plate, to the facetious Mr. Daniel Garrett, ARCHITECT, is dedicated. The Use of these Retreats in ancient Times, are now generally known, my Friend above-mentioned, upon seeing some Specimens of this Work, was pleased jocosely to intimate, that my Title RURAL ARCHITECTURE, was not justly appropriated, because I had not any where introduced any Trees.—His kind Hint led me to form this little *Sanctum Sanctorum* for him.—I have enclosed it on 3 Sides, with *Shrubs* and *Ever-Greens*, to suit it for a Retirement in a calm Summer Evening, where divested of Care, and the agonizing Pains of the Gout, and of all other real and *imaginary Maladies*, with a few selected Friends, may he enjoy all the Happiness and Tranquility, that they or himself can wish to possess.

Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto.

This Seat may be built for the Sum of 75*l*.

PLATES IX. and X. A Plan and Profile of a little Garden-House, supposed to command some beautiful Prospect from the Top.—The principal Room is 30 Feet long, by 20 Feet wide, and 18 Feet high. The back Rooms, only 11 Feet high, with an Attick over them 7 Feet 6 Inches high; and the Staircase leading to the Turret.—The Dress is plain and simple, and only the proper Decoration of the Order, and Situation of the Structure. To compleat this Building according to this Design, will amount to 607*l*. 10*s*.

PLATE XI. A plain Structure, the Body of the House is 70 Feet square, the Parlour-floor 14 Feet high, Chamber 12 Feet, and Attick Story 9 Feet high; the Colonnade of the Ionick Order extends on each Side 50 Feet, and the *Kitchen*, and *Stable-Buildings*, beyond, are in Front each 30 Feet,—making in the whole Range 230 Feet. The Cost of this Building with its Offices and Colonnades amounts to the Sum of 2953*l*. 16*s*.

PLATE XII. A Pavillion intended to terminate the Boundaries of a Garden, on an Eminence, where an agreeable Prospect may be had round the Horizon.—The internal Part is an Octagon 24 Feet Diameter, and 15 Feet high, and the 2 Side Parts 10 Feet square, and coved.—I made so many Windows in it, for the more easy obtaining a Variety of Views. This may be built for the Sum of 352*l*. 16*s*.

PLATE XIII. A Plan and Profile of a little House, 40 Feet square from Out to Out; lower Offices are to be supposed, and 7 Feet and half high, and the Height of the Parlour and Chamber-floor, each 13 Feet. Convenient Out-houses may be added, proportioned to the Uses of a small Family, for which this was designed. The Cost of this Building will amount to the Sum of 880*l*.

PLATES XIV. and XV. A Garden-Seat, or additional Room to a Building, where a Communication might be had to it, on the Chimney Side next the Venetian Window, or to be placed at the End of an Avenue in a Garden, either for Prospect to distant Objects, or as an Object to be viewed from a Distance.—The Room is proposed to be 24 Feet square, and 20 Feet high; the Columns of the Portico are 2 Feet Diameter, and



10 Diameters high. To finish this Building, according to the Design, it will amount to 660*l*.

PLATE XVI. Consists of a Plan and Profile of a Building, the central Part of which is 55 Feet in Front, on each Side of it, an Arcade 30 Feet in Length, and at each End of those, are Offices 32 Feet each in Front, the whole Length extending 179 Feet.—The Parlour-Story is 12 Feet, the Chamber 9 Feet, and the Attick-Story 8 Feet high in the Clear. The whole Cost of this House and Offices will amount to the Sum of 1369*l*.

PLATE XVII. A Room intended for a Cold Bath, the middle Part is 27 Feet long, 20 Feet broad, and 20 Feet high in the Clear. The 2 Sides are 12 Feet by 9 and 12 Feet high, and groyned on the top Part. This Building will amount to the Sum of 367*l*.

PLATE XVIII. This Plan of the principal Floor, and Profile of the Corinthian Order, is designed for a Villa, having each Front open—The principal Front and opposite are alike, and extend each 100 Feet, the Depth is 110 Feet, and the opposite Front the same. I propose the principal Approaches to the 2 principal Fronts, by large Avenues ascending thereto, and the proper Offices laying enclosed on each Side the two opposite Avenues enclosed by a circular Colonnade, inscribing the Breadth of the two principal Fronts. The lower Offices are 9 Feet high, the principal Floor 18 Feet, and the Attick Story 11 Feet high, each in the Clear. The whole Expence of this Building according to this Design amounts to 9400 *l*.

PLATE XIX. A little Seat, or resting Place at the End of a Walk or Avenue, or to terminate a View, or hide some disagreeable Object.—It is merely the Child of Fancy, and may be destined to what Use the judicious Reader shall think most proper. This Seat may be Built for 30*l*.

PLATE XX. A Plan and Profile of a plain Seat, with the Offices, which extend 256 Feet.—The middle Part, or Body of the House, is 70 Feet, the Passages and Offices on each Side between the Stables, &c. are 73 Feet each, and the Stable, and Brew-house Buildings, each 20 Feet,—The Depth of the middle Part of the House is 52 Feet,—the Parlour-floor 12 Feet, Chamber 10 Feet, and Attick Story 8 Feet high. I propose the Kitchen to go through 2 Stories, and will be twenty Feet high. To execute this Building in a well finish'd Manner it will amount to the Sum of 3757*l*. 10*s*.

PLATE XXI. A twin Brother to Plate 19, and teemed at one Birth; its Utility, (however illuminated) may be the same or subservient in many Uses; I have considered only the Proportion, Uniformity of Parts, and Disposition of the whole, leaving abler Judges to nominate its Use. This may be built for 34*l*.

PLATES XXII. and XXIII. A Plan and Profile of the Ionick Order, of a Villa, 220 Feet in Front, and 105 Feet in Depth, the Profiles are the *Portico* supposed to the South, the other to the North Aspect.—The lower Offices are 10 Feet, the principal Floor 16 Feet, and the Attick Story 9 Feet high in the Clear, the Hall is 40 Feet by 30, and 24 Feet high.—And the Saloon to the other Front, 50 Feet by 40, and the same Height to the Cove, and coved above that a Quarter of that Height.—The *Tribune*, or *Passage*, or *Vestible*, between these Rooms, is the general Communication to the Staircases on each Floor, which with the Passages are illuminated from each Court, on the Sides of the Stairs, the Convenience of which are more intelligibly described by the Plan and Scale thereto annexed. To finish this Building in a good Manner according to this Design, it will amount to the Sum of 16400*l*.

PLATE XXIV. This little Building I intended for a private cold Bath: An Octagon of 12 Feet Diameter, and 12 Feet high, the Bottoms of the Niches to be about 3 Feet from the Floor, and about 2 Feet below the general Surface of the Water, proposed to be about 4 Feet or 4 Feet and a half high, the Recesses or external Niches to have a circular Seat at each End,—Contiguous to this may be added, a Dressing Room, either separated from, or joined to the Building, or may have a Communication to any Apartment of a House, at the place where the Niche is, facing the Door; if more Light is required, that may be easily obtained. The Expence of this little Building will amount to 80*l*.

PLATE XXV. A Seat 200 Feet in Front,—the principal Floor 20 Feet high and coved,—to the other Front, (which is separated from the Principal, or Garden front by a middle Wall,) is 12 Feet high on the Principal Floor, and an Attick Story over it 8 Feet. So that no Rooms are proposed over the State Rooms.—The lower Offices under the whole, to be 8 Feet high in the Clear,—and illuminated from both Fronts, that proposed the Principal or Garden-front to have no Windows, in the general View, but the Top of them, a little below the Surface of the Ground, and enclosed by a Curb sunk as low as the Bottom of the Windows.—To the Apartments in the other Front, the Windows may appear 2 Feet above the Surface of the Ground, supposing the Ground of that Front to lie 2 Feet lower than the Principal.—Offices suitable to the House, in Magnitude and Convenience, are to be properly adapted, and may be easily added thereto, joined either by a square or circular Colonade, or Arcades, on each Side to the Front opposite to the principal, making the common Entrance to the House at the Rooms at the Ends of the lower Offices. This Building may be finish'd for the Sum of 5625*l*.

PLATE XXVI. The Offspring of Plate IV. the Use and Composition is homogeneal; and shew them analogous in the Form, but with a Variety in the little Parts of which it is composed. This little Seat may be built for 20*l*.

PLATES XXVII. and XXVIII. A Plan of the Principal Floor, and plain Profile of the Corinthian Order of a Seat 125 Feet in Front, and 50 Feet in Depth; the lower Offices are 8 Feet, the principal Story 16 Feet, and the Attick Story, 12 Feet high in the Clear. All the outer and subordinate Offices are supposed only such as the Wants and natural Conveniences of the Inhabitants of such a Structure require; and so disposed of, as to have an easy Communication. according to the several Subserviencies, and Uses to which they shall be appropriated.—I shall here make one general Observation for this, and all the other *Designs*, where the Offices are supposed only, and not *delineated*, that the Smallness of the Plates render it impossible to add, so as to make them intelligible, without double or folding Plates, and also, besides that Inconvenience, as the Offices are only as the subordinate Part of the Structure, the Principal being settled, little Difficulty will attend the designing of them: Because, it is to be always understood, that there is Ground or Space enough for the Designer to exercise his Fancy. The Cost of this Building will amount to 4655*l*.

PLATE XXIX. This Plan and Profile is proposed for a Keeper's Lodge, or Garden House, and to be placed in some advantageous Situation, for commanding a View of the Park or Garden, from the Arcade. The inner Wall of the Arcade goes no higher than the Ground-floor, so that the Chambers will be so much longer as the Thickness of that Wall, and the Breadth of the Arcade, when the Passage and Arcade are included above; one of the Rooms will be 22 Feet square, the other 22 Feet by 15,—and the Chimneys, if required, be placed in the Centre of each Room, the Ground-floor is 10 Feet, and the Chamber 9 Feet high. The Expence of this Building will amount to 560*l*.

PLATE XXX. The general Construction of this Plan is formed from a Square of 45 Feet from out to out, and the inscribing Part of 4 Octagons, 22 Feet Diameter in the Clear; 3 Sides of each of these Octagons break beyond the square Part 7 Feet, the other Sides forming 5 Spaces, each 8 Feet 6 Inches square, as is more particularly described by the Plan.—The Profile is plain and simple,—The Ground or Parlour is 13 Feet, and the Chambers 10 Feet high in the Clear, the middle Square or Vestible is illuminated in each Story from the Staircase.—The Situation for this Structure should be on an Eminence whose Summit should overlook a long extended Vale, and, if attainable, quite round the Horizon, so that each Room is an easy and quick Transition to some new Object, such a Spot would be habitable only a Part of the Year, Summer's extream Heat, and Winter's bleak and piercing Cold and Winds, would render it an uncomfortable or disagreeable Residence; nor is it indeed any way suited but for a very small Family, and few Attendants, though Offices under the Ground, and a Foss round the House might be very easily attained. This House may be built for 1000*l*.

PLATES XXXI. and XXXII. The Plan and Profile of the Ionick Order, of an octangular *Temple* or *Chapel*, 60 Feet the outer Diameter, and the internal 40 Feet, and the outer Isle 6 Feet wide, the internal Wall which supports the Dome, I suppose the same Thickness as the external, and the Arches or Openings in it 10 Feet Diameter, and 20 Feet high; from the 6 Windows, and those over them, and the Chancel End, there will be sufficient Light: I do not propose any Gallery,—from the Pavement within, to the Inside of the Roof 45 Feet high.—It has been objected to, that the inner Part should have been a Circle in the Plan, and the Roof spherical, that the Sound striking in the Angles, will render it confused, and reverberate from a Roof Octangular in the Plan, very unintelligible to the Audience; but as the Angles are small, and nearly approaching to a Circle, I think the Objection of little Weight, however, I refer this nice Point to the judicious in *Musick* and *Sounds* to explain, contenting myself with *Pope's* Reflection, in his Essay on Criticism.

“Whoever thinks a faultless Piece to see,

“Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.”

To execute this Building, according to this Design, it will amount to 2561*l*. 16*s*.

PLATE XXXIII. A little Farm-House, and convenient Out-houses for a small Dairy; the Parlour or Ground Floor in the square Part or Body of the House is 11 Feet high, and the Chamber-floor 9 Feet, the Rooms in the scaline Building 9 Feet and half high, the Rest of the Building will be better explained by the Plan and Scale annexed. This Building with its Offices according to this Design will amount to 1100*l*.

PLATES XXXIV. and XXXV. Half the Plan, and a Profile of one Side of a Town-House, and Market-House in the Form of a Cross, of the Ionick Order, each Side regular and alike. The Extent from South to North, or from East to West, is 128 Feet with a Piazza round the same 9 Feet wide in the Clear, over which is an open Walk enclosed with a Ballustrade all round the Building on the Outside.—The Room above is 98 Feet long, 32 Feet broad, and 20 Feet high, and including the Staircase is the same the other way;—this Room may be divided by temporary Partitions for the Business of the Borough, Corporation, &c. And occasionally be enlarged for publick Utility, the Distribution of Justice, Concerts, Assemblies, &c.—The Walk within the Arcade below is 17 Feet in Height; the Columns are of the Ionick Order, 20 Inches Diameter, and 9 Diameters high, including the Base and Capitals. To build this, according to this Design, will amount to 7530*l*.

PLATE XXXVI. A Plan and Profile of a plain Villa, 66 Feet in Front, and 56 Feet deep, the lower Offices are 8 Feet high, Parlour-floor 11 Feet, and the Attick or Chamber over it 9 Feet high, the Communications to the lower Offices are by Steps down on the Outside to the 2 Staircases. This Building will amount to the Sum of 2220*l*.

PLATE

PLATE XXXVII. A little Building intended for Retirement, or for a Study, to be placed in some agreeable Part of a Park or Garden, the middle Part is 34 Feet in Front and 40 Feet in Depth, and the 2 Scalene Buildings 16 Feet 6 Inches each in Front, and 34 Feet deep.—The Principal or Ground Floor is 16 Feet 6 Inches high, and the Attick 10 Feet, the opposite Front to that in the Plate is proposed to be without Dress or Ornament, and a Door under the Stairs the common Communication. The whole Expende of this Building will amount to 1089*l*.

PLATE XXXVIII. A Green-House ;—This Building has no Communication with the back Part marked A B C, for that is only a Scalene or Lean-to, and the Top of the Roof to it comes under the Eaves of the Green-House ; which is 63 Feet long, 18 Feet broad, and 18 Feet high, South Aspect.—The Back or North Wall, has an *Undulating* or *winding Funnel* in it, 1 Foot high, and arched, and 9 Inches broad, and makes 3 Revolutions and Half in the Height of 18 Feet, and in the Center of the Building, the Shaft rises above or behind the Roof.—The Room A is a *Stoke-Hole*, and a Place for *Peet* or *Tan*, which opens into and serves the Funnel, there is 18 Inches Thickness of Brickwork next the Scalene Building, and but 4 Inches in the Funnels next the Green-House, that it may receive the greater Heat, but that all the Parts of the Wall may receive an equal Warmth, I propose perpendicular Cavities 4 Inches square, and about 2 Feet and half Distance from each other, to go through, and cross the great Funnel, from the Floor to the Ceiling, unless in the lower Bottom, for there the Soot, would lodge and soon fill. And in order to clean the great Funnel, at the Ends of each Revolution of the same, I would work the Funnel through, and stop it with an upright Joint 3 Bricks thick to take out when wanted, and by a Rake or such Instrument, might be cleaned from each End, and to keep the Smoke in the Funnels the longer, I would have a *Tin* or *Iron* Valve on a Curb at the Top of the Funnel, which the Smoke would easily raise when too full: The Rooms B C a Bed-Chamber, and a Tool-House for the Gardener.—N. B. This Method I propose for preserving very tender Plants *native* or *exotick*, which are often destroyed through the Severity of some Winter Seasons.—The Funnels of the Chimnies of the 2 Rooms, must have no Communications with the *undulating* or *winding Funnels*, but must have a Shaft separate from it,—as I have no where seen these Things practised, I only propose it as a Scheme; and refer it to the Opinion of *Gardeners*, or better Judges to put in Execution. This Building may be finish'd according to this Design for 498*l*.

PLATE XXXIX A Building proposed to be erected on an Eminence, for which Reason, I made the Parlour-floor only 10 Feet high, and the Chamber 9 Feet ; the Building is 60 Feet in Front, and 40 Feet deep, and has nothing but its Plainness to recommend it, for if the *Pilasters* and *Pediment* were omitted, as in the other Front is proposed, the Composition is simple in the Extream.—The Offices lay on each Side the House.—The Communication to which is under the Staircases, by a *Colonnade* of the Ionick Order, of 35 Feet in Length, and the Disposition of those Offices must be supposed adequate, and in Proportion and Utility to the Convenience of the Inhabitants, The Cost of this Building will amount to 2100*l*.

PLATE XL. A Plan and Profile of a Bridge of Stone, the Water Way extending 132 Feet, the Stream is supposed navigable for small Vessels, the middle Arch is 35 Feet broad, and 25 Feet in Height from the Surface of the Water, at the common or general Height marked A, excepting supposed *Drought* or *Floods*.

B—The Surface of the Ground, about 5 Feet below the Surface of the Water.

C—The Bottom or Bed of the Pier, about 5 Feet below the Surface of the Ground.

D D, &c.—The Plan of Half the Length of the Bridge, representing the Piers at the Surface of the Ground.

E—Half of the upper Part or Way on the Bridge for Carriages, &c.

F—A Way on each Side 4 Feet Broad, with Posts set for the Safety of the Foot-Passengers.

g g—The Parapet Walls, or Breast Work, which enclose the Sides of the Bridge.

As to the Method of erecting, or Building *Bridges*, you may consult the renowned, *Monsieur Palapance, Bridge-Builder* to the two Kings of *Brentford*, in that wonderful *Puerile Treatise* of HIS entitled, *Remarks on the different Constructions of Bridges, &c.* published 1749—*Meliora pii docuere Parentes.* Hor.

PLATE XLI. A Bridge proposed for a River, whose Water Way extends 226 Feet, the Piers to be of Stone, and the Superstructure on the Piers proposed to be of Timber, one half of the Plan shews the Piers above the Surface of the Ground, as the Plan in Plate XL;—and the other half, the Way on the Piers which in the middle Part is 36 Feet wide, and on the other Sides of it 30 Feet wide, the middle Part breaks 3 Feet on each Side for the Safety of Passengers, and the easier Passage of the Carriages passing and repassing, &c.—The Rest of the Explanation, I refer you to the last Plate for the Piers, &c. Or the Scale hereto annexed.

PLATES XLII. and XLIII. A Plan and Profile of a Building for a Garden or Summer-House, the Length each Way, between the Pilasters within side, is 40 Feet, and the Breadth between the Pilasters 17 Feet, and the Height to the Spring of the Dome 16 Feet, and the Dome within Side is a Semisphere of 18 Feet Diameter, which may be raised from the under Side of the Cornice in the Room without Columns, they being placed there more for Ornament than Use.—It was designed for an ornamental Termination of a Walk, or for Prospect, or an Evening's Repast in a Garden, &c. The Expence of this Building will amount to the Sum of 997 *l.* 10 *s.*

PLATE XLIV. A Plan and plain Profile of a Market or Town-House extending 76 Feet in Length, and 38 Feet in Breadth, in the middle Part, and from the Paving to the Top of the blocking Course 34 Feet high, the Room over it from the Stairs, to the dotted Line marked A, is 48 Feet in Length, 30 Feet wide, and 18 Feet high, and the remaining Length of the Room is 11 Feet.—A Chimney is proposed to be in the Center above, and a blank Recess on the Outside to preserve the Uniformity.—The Room may serve for various Purposes in a Borough or Corporation-Town, for Musick, Assemblies, &c. as well as the general Administration of Justice, &c. This Building may be completed according to this Design for 1200 *l.*

PLATE XLV. A plain Church for a Village, 50 Feet long in the Clear, and 45 Feet wide in the broadest Part, and from the Pavement to the Ceiling 23 Feet high.—The Extent in Length, from the Outside of the Tower to the End of the Chancel, is 80 Feet.—The Height of the square Part of the Tower from the Ground is 40 Feet, the Octagon Part above is 15 Feet Diameter, and 18 Feet high to the Top of the Battlements, and the Spire 45 Feet above the Battlements. The Spire is proposed to be of Timber, and covered with Lead, the Pews will contain about 150 Persons, for a Village a great Distance from Town, where modern Hoops are not used, otherwise it would not easily hold 50. The whole Expence of Building this Church will amount to the Sum of 1537 *l.*

PLATE XLVI A plain Altar-Piece of the Ionick Order, and suitable to the preceding Design, the Pedestal to the Order serves also, (by containing the Dado and Mouldings round,) as a Table Ornaments of Festoons; and Carving might be added, but the pure Order without Decoration is more agreeable, and better appropriated to the Structure, where a natural Simplicity has been endeavoured to be preserved from an Innundation of Dress and Gaiety. This Altar-Piece may be built for 30 *l.*

PLATE XLVII. The Oddity of this Design has a little puzzled me to determine its Name and Uses.—I have consulted a very grave Jewish Rabbin, who informs me very little is wanting to make it a complete Synagogue.—An honest plain-meaning
Dervise

Dervise commends it, and wishes me to send a Copy of it, (by him,) to *Constantinople* as a Model for a Mosque.

One zealous for the Propagation of his own Tenets, informs me, it is extremely well suited for a Chapel, and its Confessionals.—A Puritan of modern Growth entreats me not to make any Alteration in it, for it is the best he could ever wish to see executed to perform their Devotions in.

I had the Curiosity to ask a young Surgeon, an ingenious Pupil of Mr. *B—m—fd's*, and he assured me it would make an excellent private Dissecting-Room, and the adjoining Cells, as he calls them, a proper Repository for their Instruments, and other Apparatus, &c. Mr. *L—gf—d* insists it is the completest he ever saw for an Auction-Room. My Friend Mr. *S—* is of Opinion, that a small Alteration in 7 of the Entrances, by making the internal Opening 12 Feet wide, and converting the external Door of each into a Window, as at A A, would with proper Decorations, be a beautiful and compleat Building for a Library.

I can only say my first Intentions were to make it for a cold Bath, but as there are so many Conjectures and Opinions about its Utility, I shall submit it to better Judges, to assign a Use for it, most agreeable to their own Sentiments. The whole Cost of this Building will not exceed 1260 *l*.

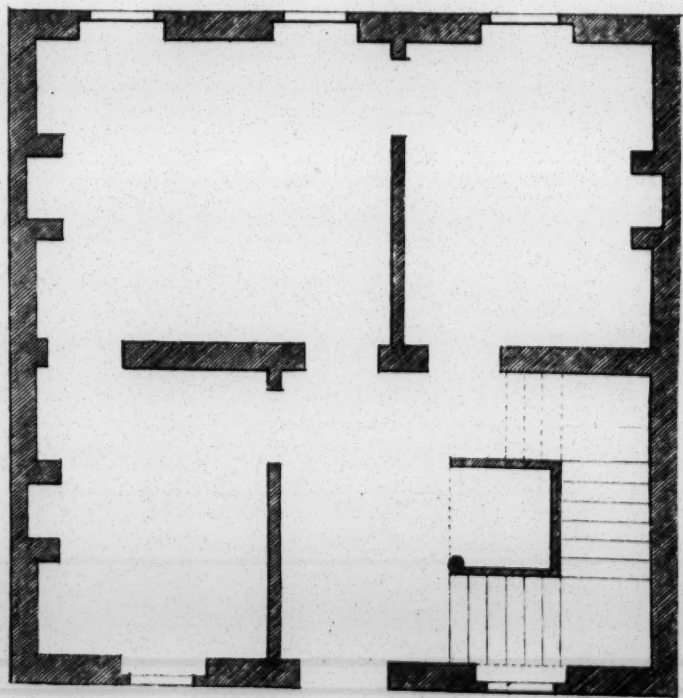
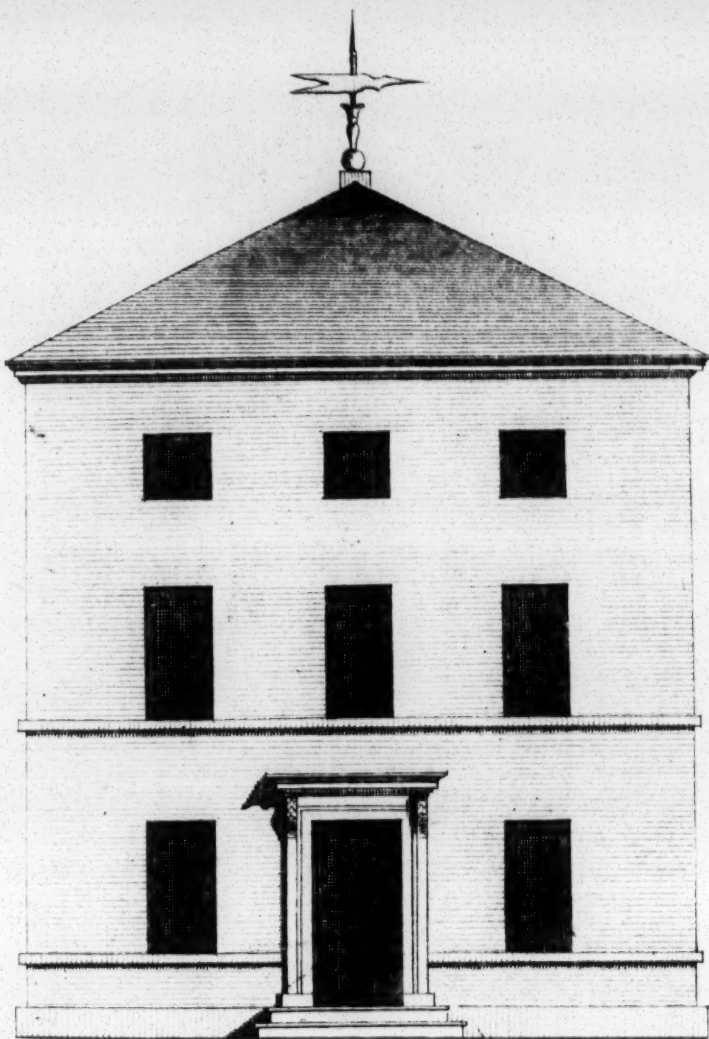
PLATES XLVIII. and XLIX. A plain Plan and Profile for a Church for a pretty populous Town, proposing to have a Gallery to the South and North Sides, as far as the Columns, and to return at the West End to the first Column; the Length between the Walls of the Body of the Church is 71 Feet, and the Breadth between the Walls 77 Feet,—and the Chancel is 20 Feet square; from the Floor or Paving of the Church, to the under Side the Cieling under the Gallery, is 14 Feet, and from thence, the Pedestal Column, and Entablature of the Ionick Order, to the Cieling of the Church, is 20 Feet, making the whole Height 34 Feet in the Clear. This Church may be built for 4370 *l*.

PLATE L. This octangular Plan and Profile of a small Pleasure-Room, I proposed to be placed on a Terrass near *Windsor*, which has a very pleasing, and extensive Prospect, almost uninterrupted; 3 Fourths round the Horizon, and from which you may see and trace at different Places, the Windings of the *Thames*, from *Maidenhead*-Bridge to *Richmond*, the Terrass is on such an Eminence. A Building of this Kind would be an Object seen at a Distance, and render it as well an Amusement to entertain the Fancy of others, as to those on the Spot, for a Variety of beautiful Hills, Vales, Landships, &c. for the Pleasure of the Inhabitants, create a new Succession of pleasing Images, and call forth the Beauty, Order, and Harmony of Nature, to decorate and enliven the Scene. This Building may be executed for 150 *l*.

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Pl. 1.

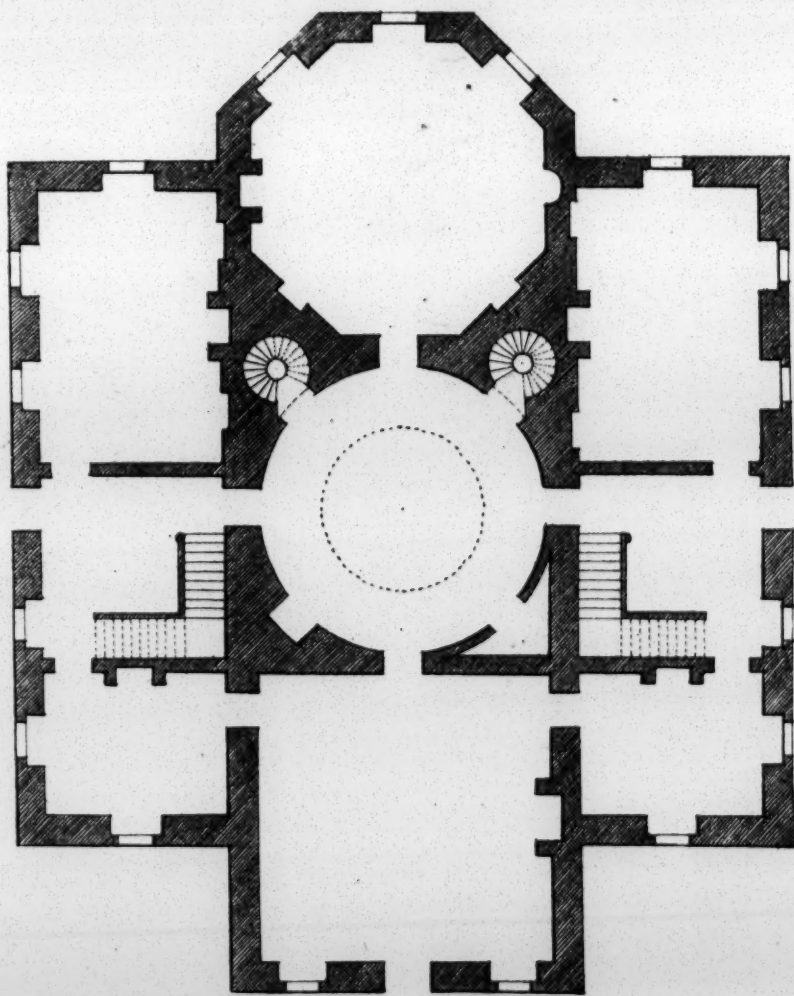


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Pl. 2.



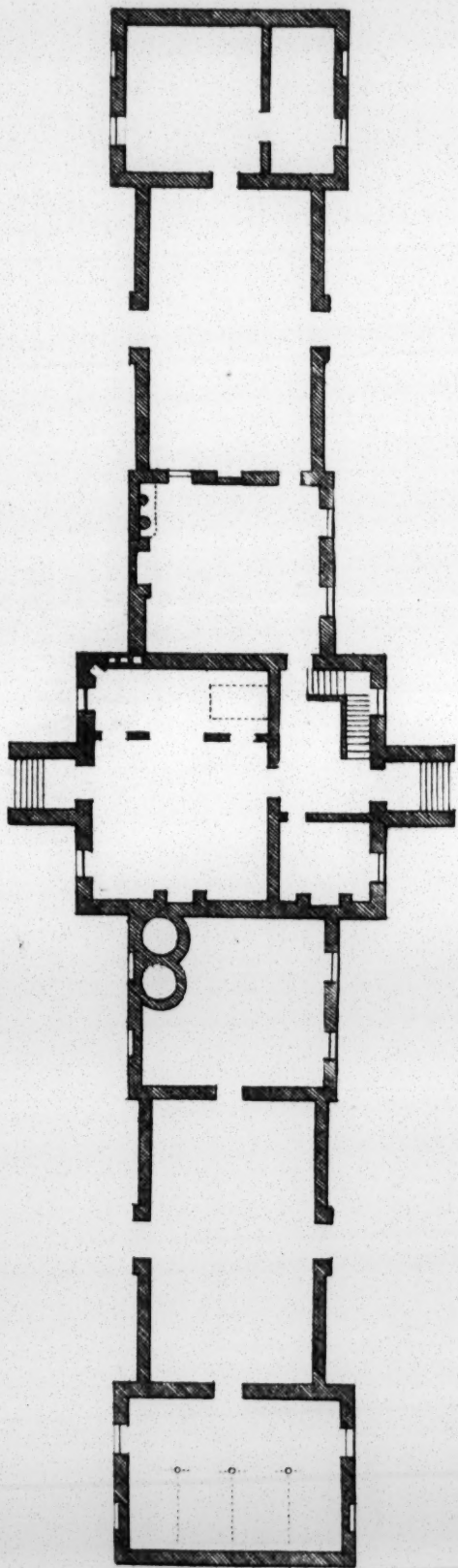
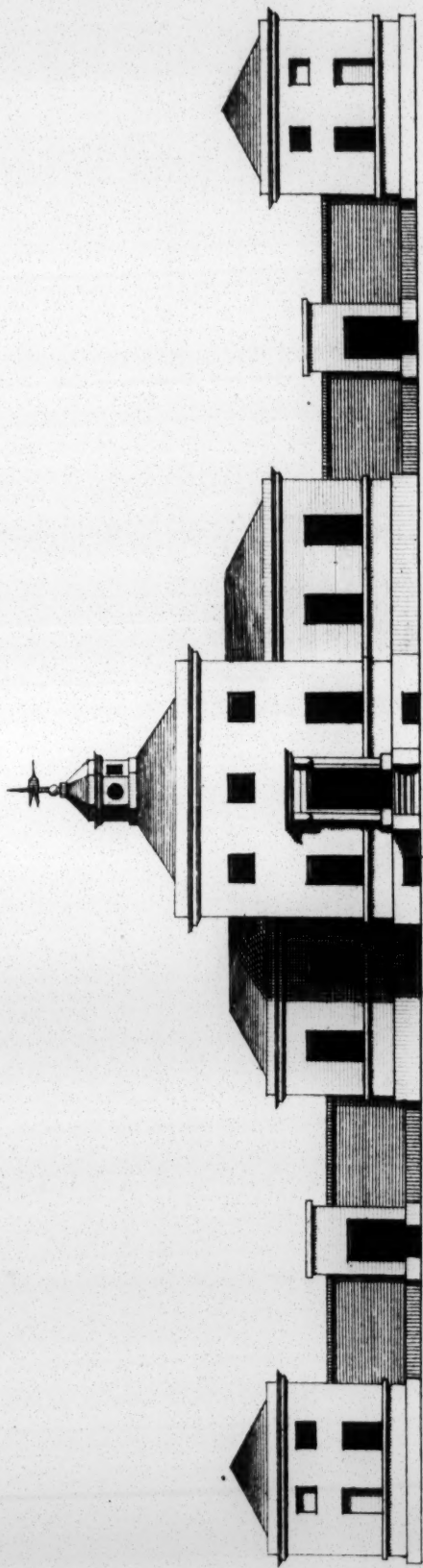
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Pl. 3.

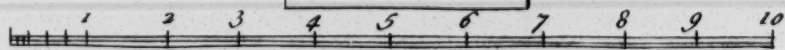
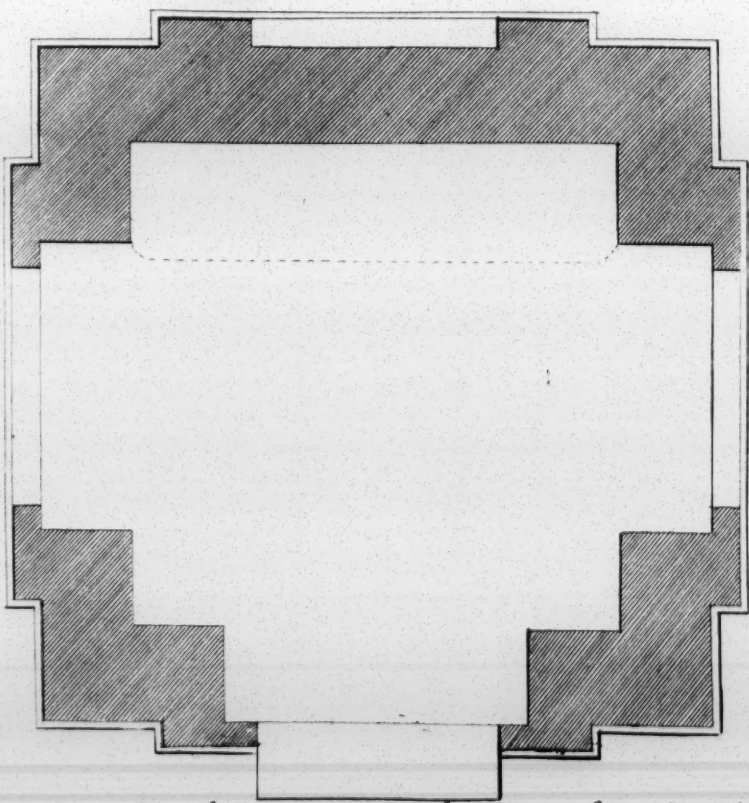
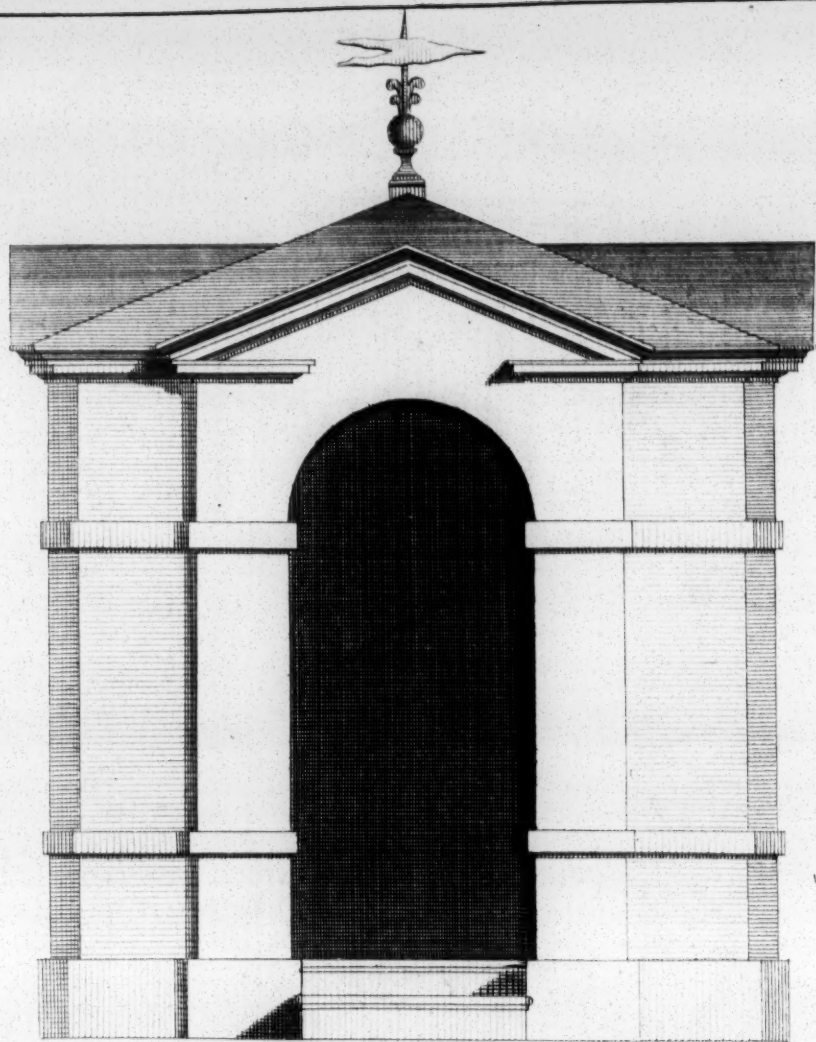


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Pl. 4.

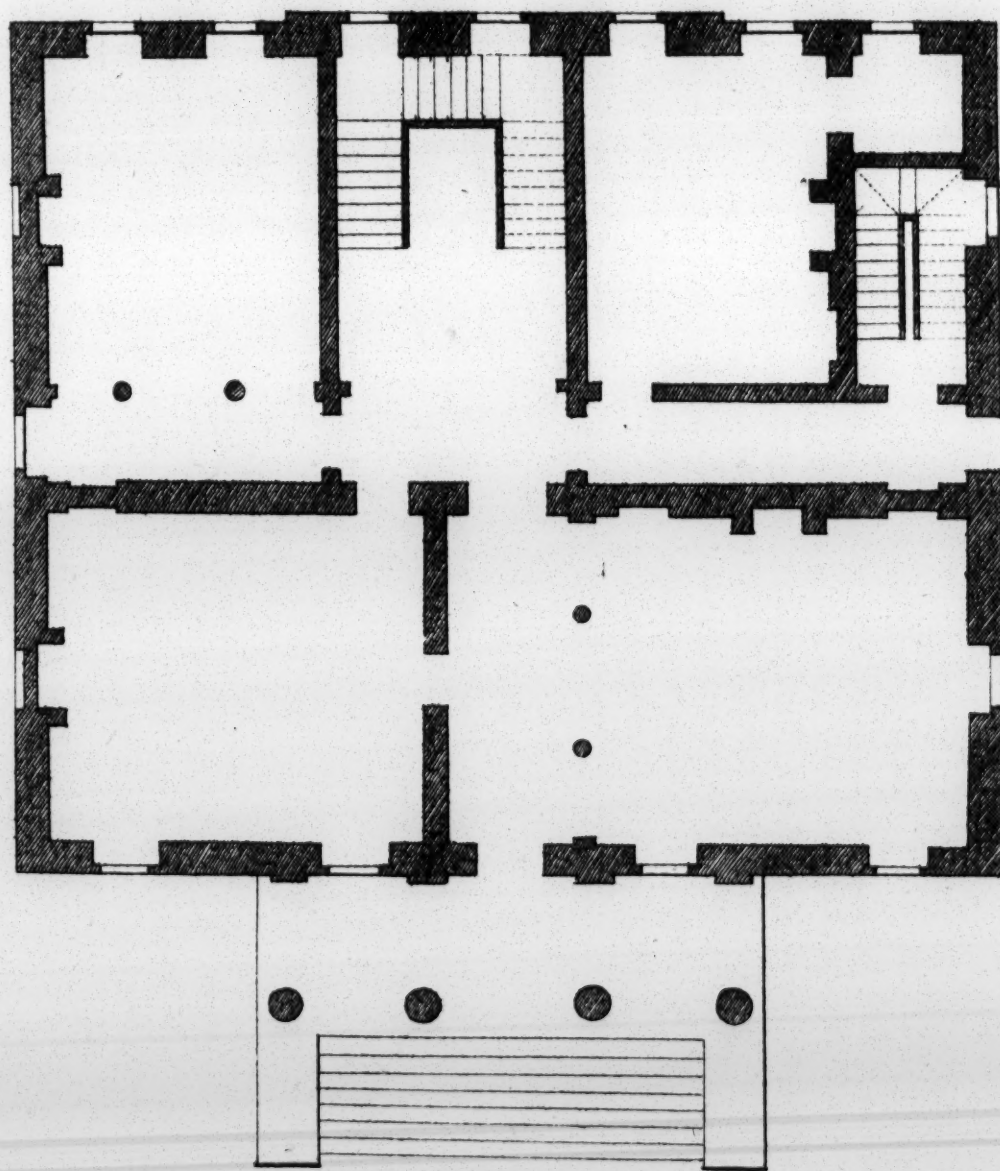


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Pl. 5.



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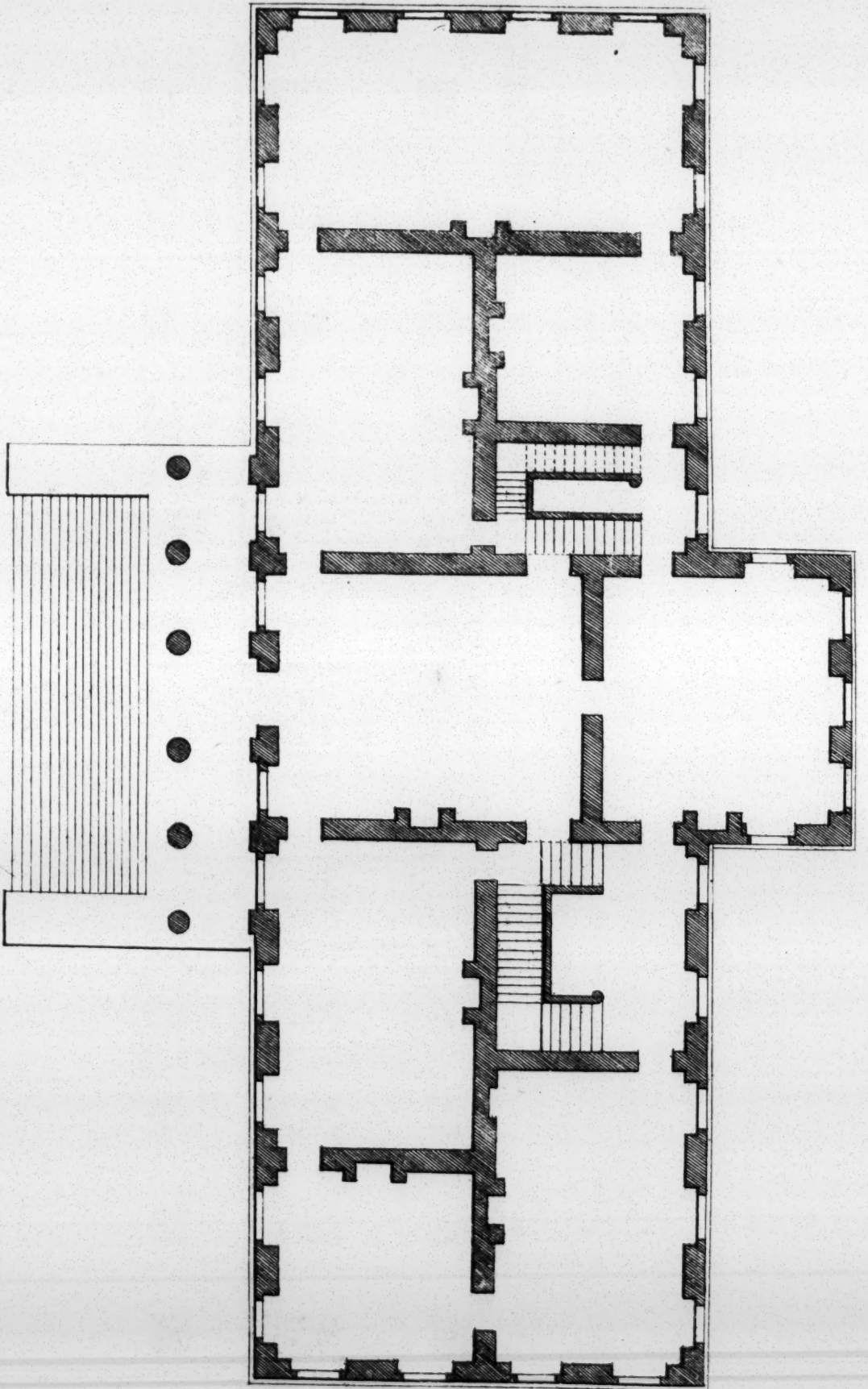
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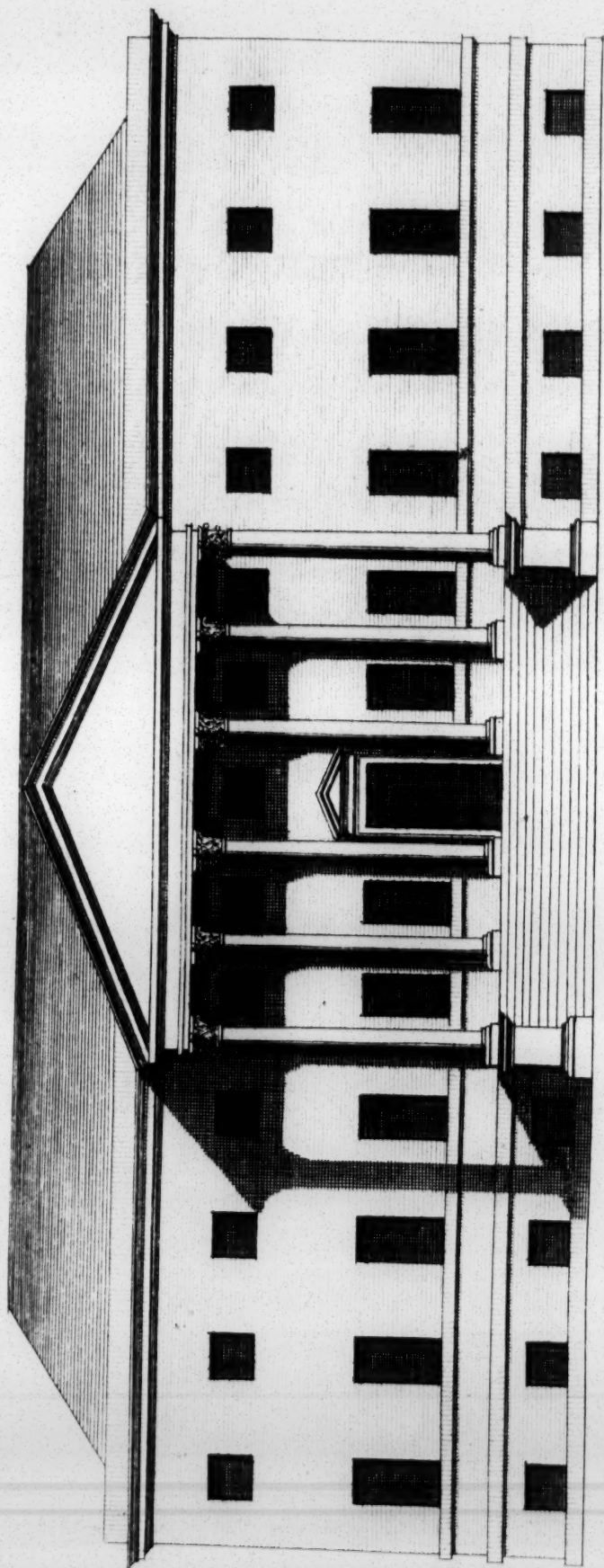


Robertson, Morris Architect in v. 5 del.



Tarr, J. amp

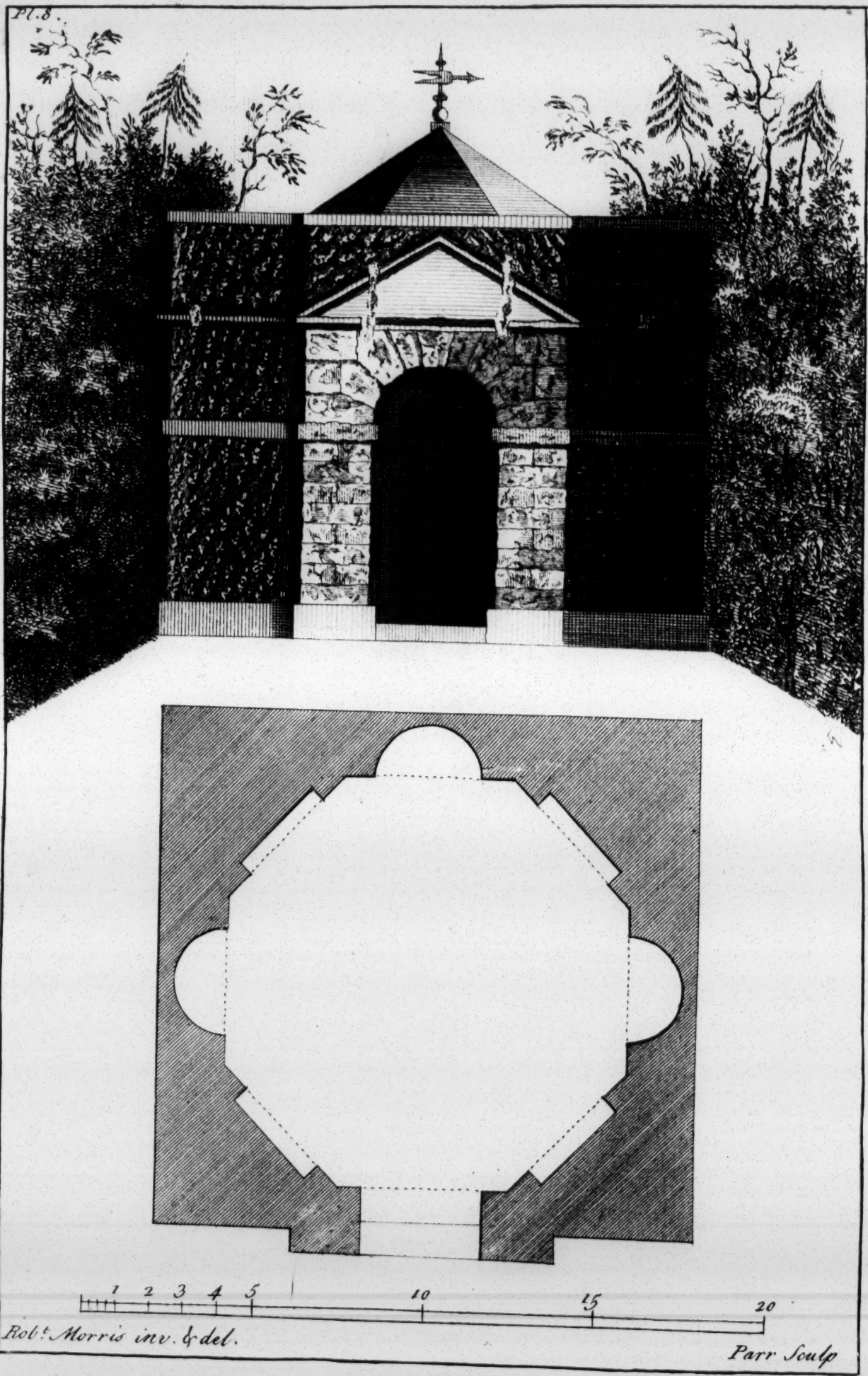
Pl. 7.



Robt. Morris inv. & del.

Parr. Sculp

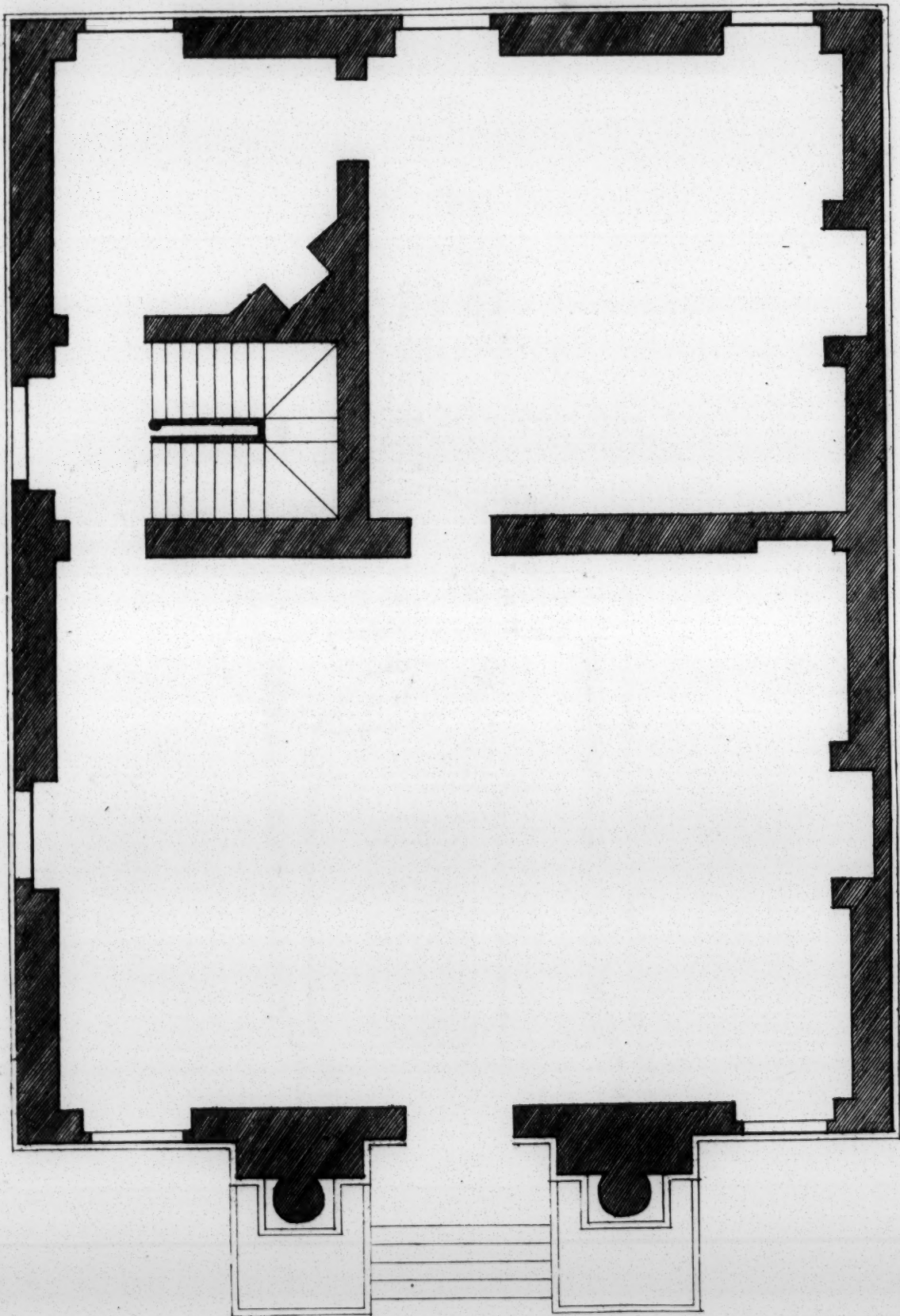






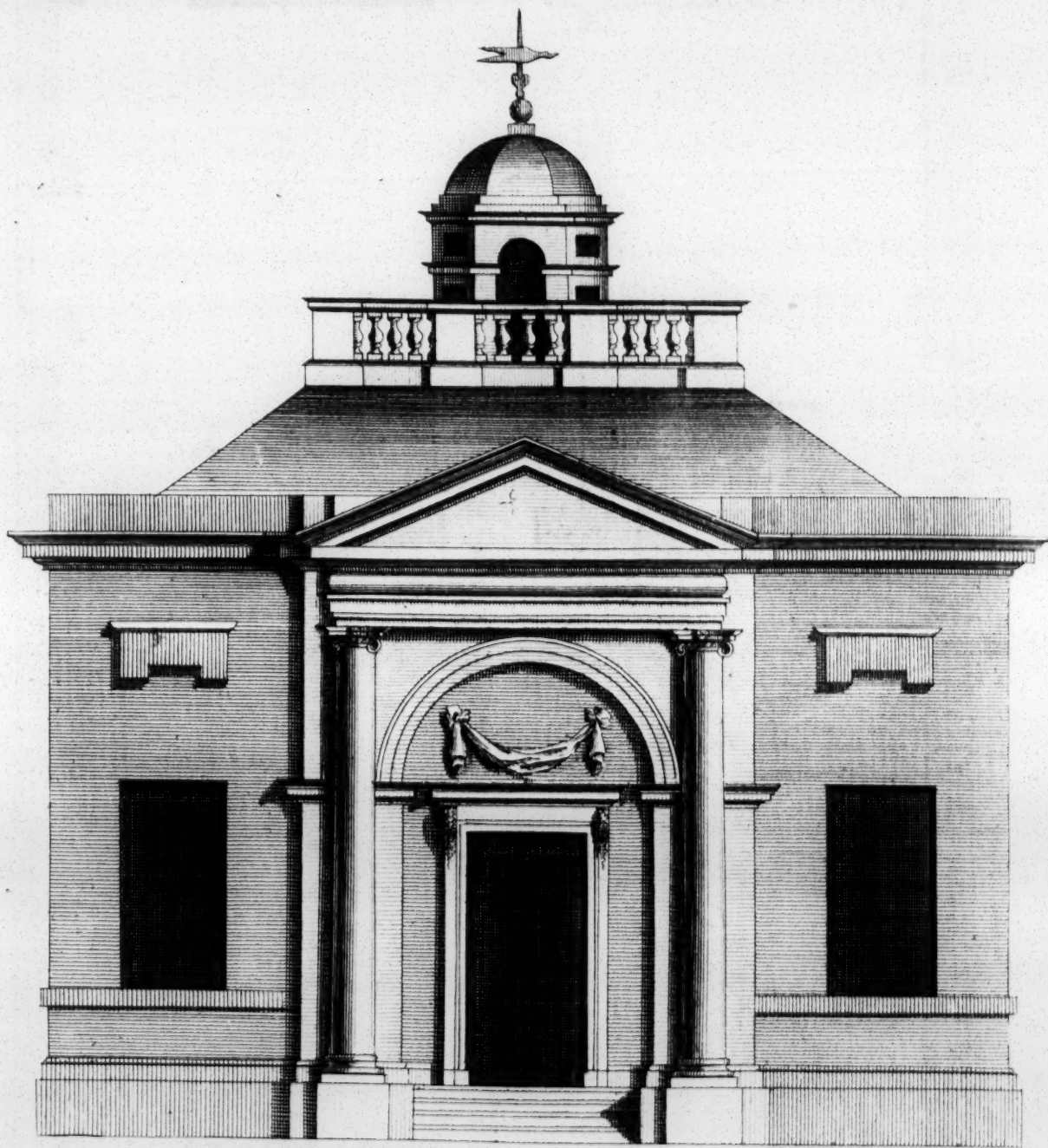


Pl. 9. to face Pl. 10.



5 10 20 30 Feet
Robt. Morris inv. & del.

Pl. 10.

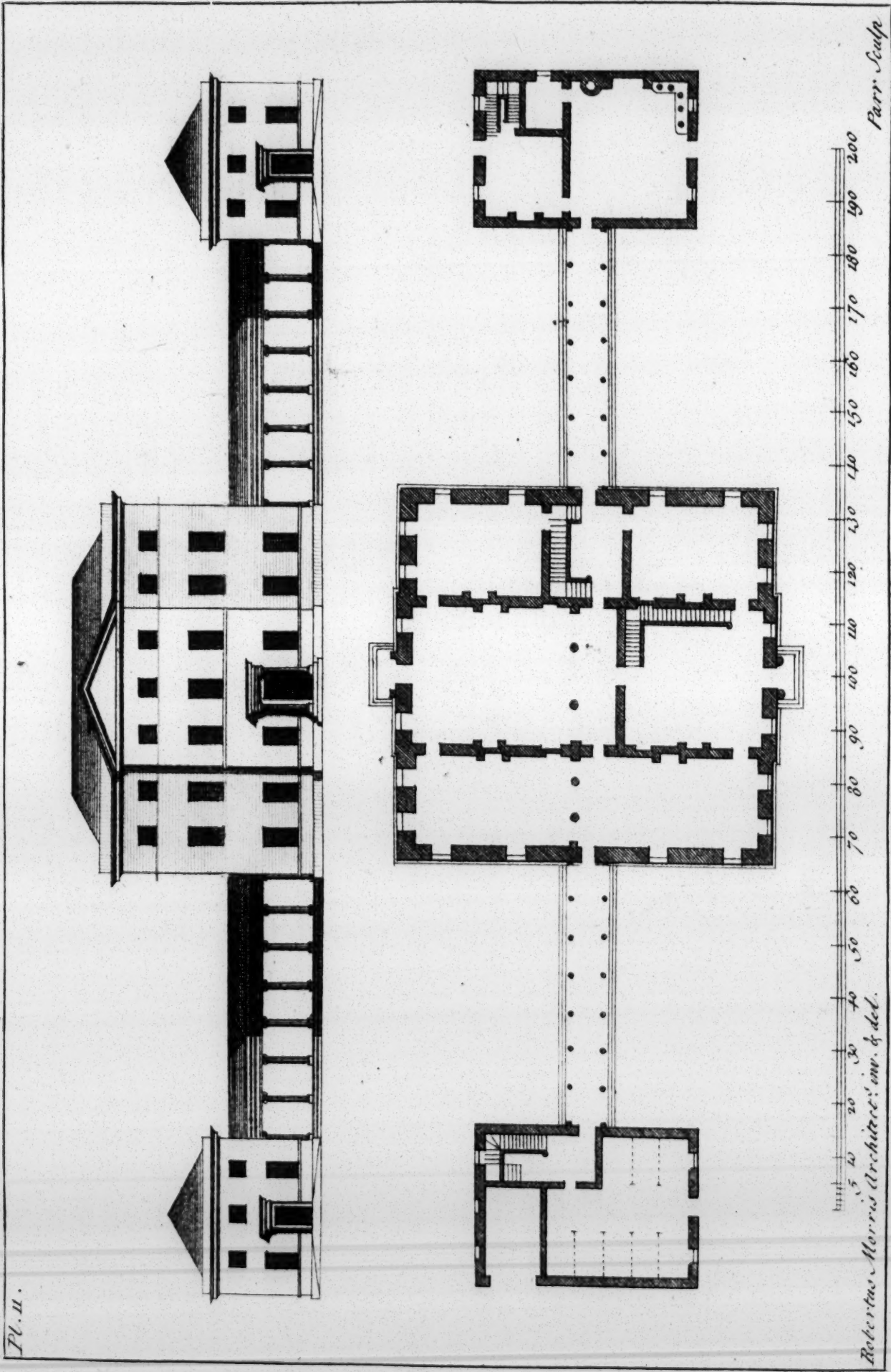


5 10 20 30 feet

Robt Morris inv & del.

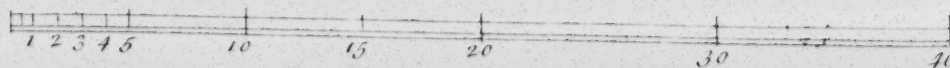
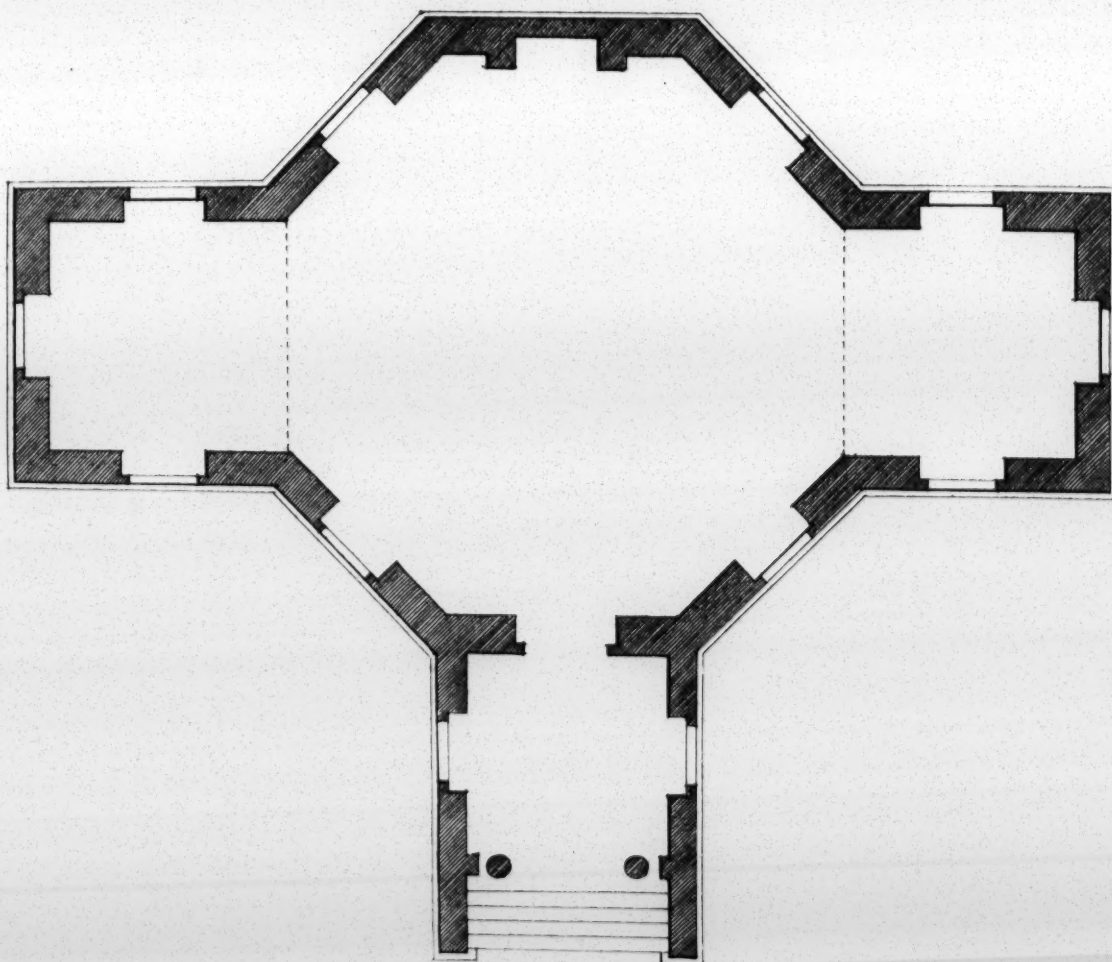
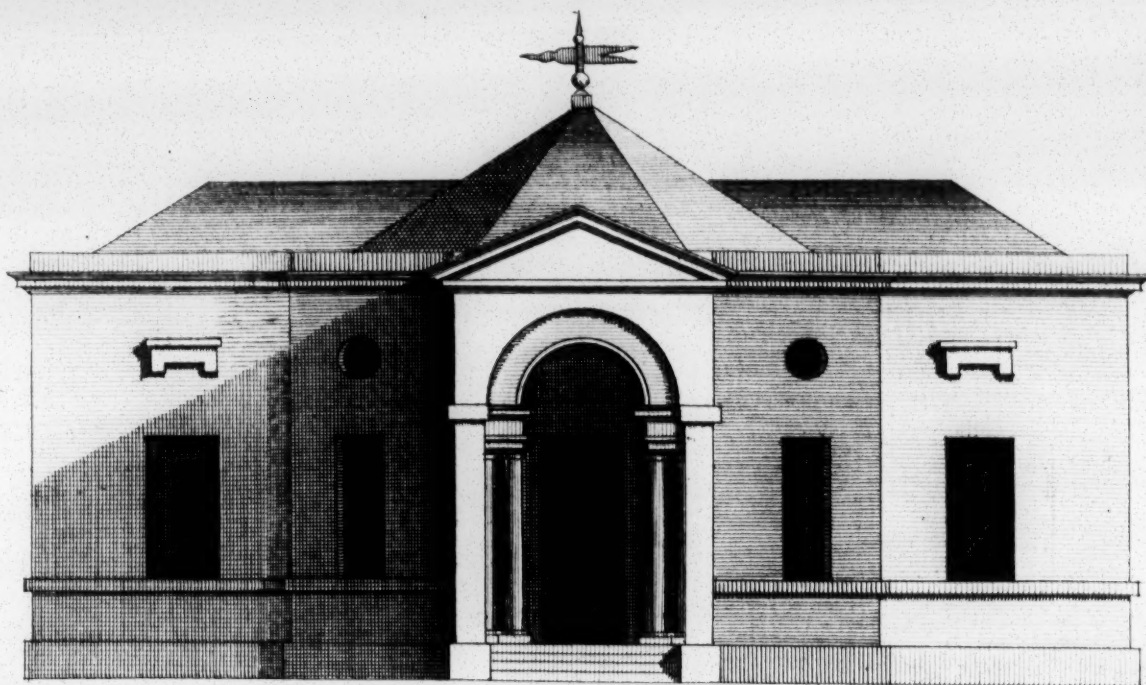
Parr Sculp







Pl. 12.

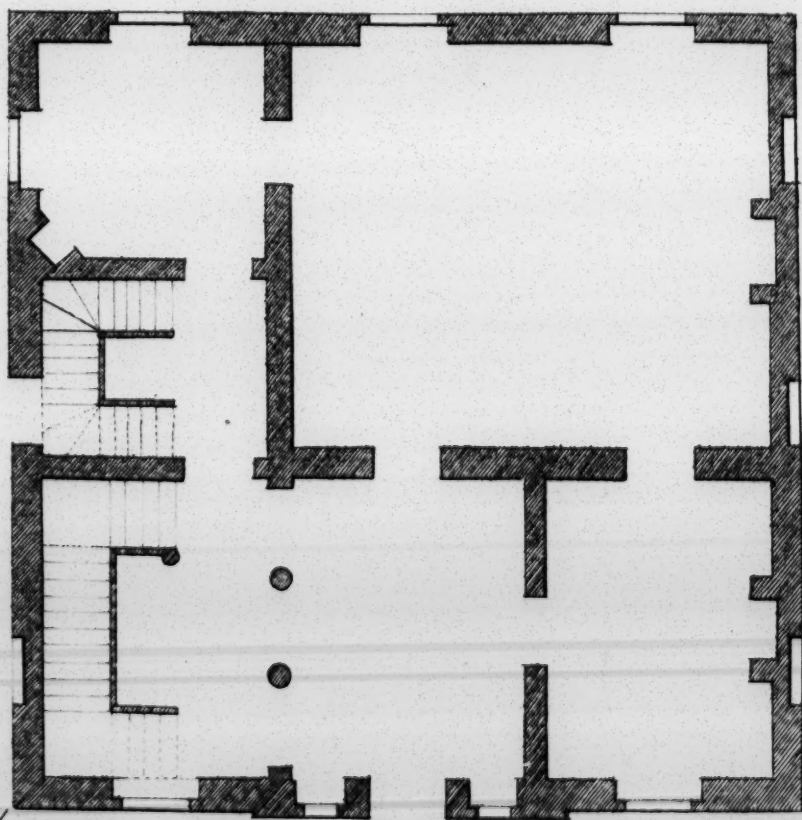
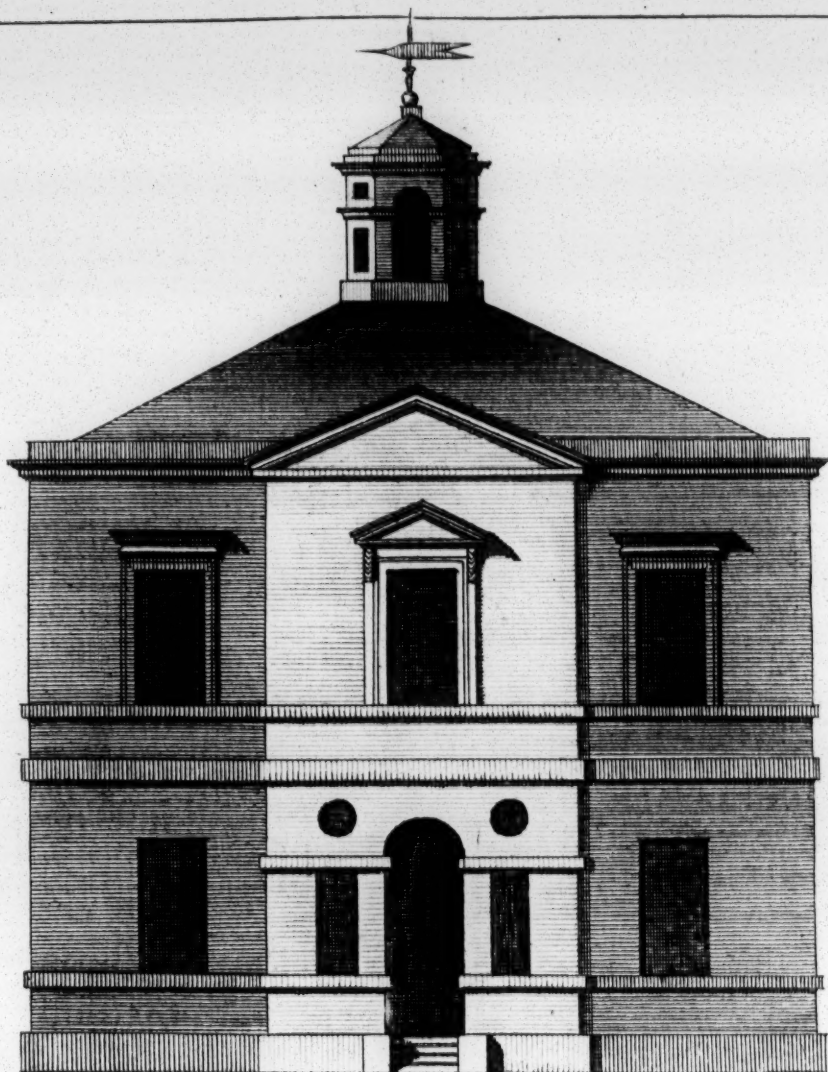


Robt Morris inv. & del.

Parr Sculp



Pl. 13.



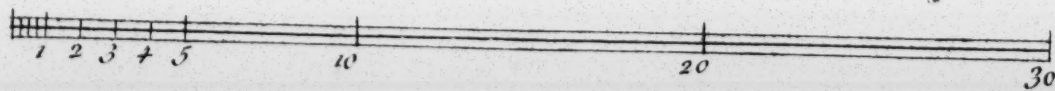
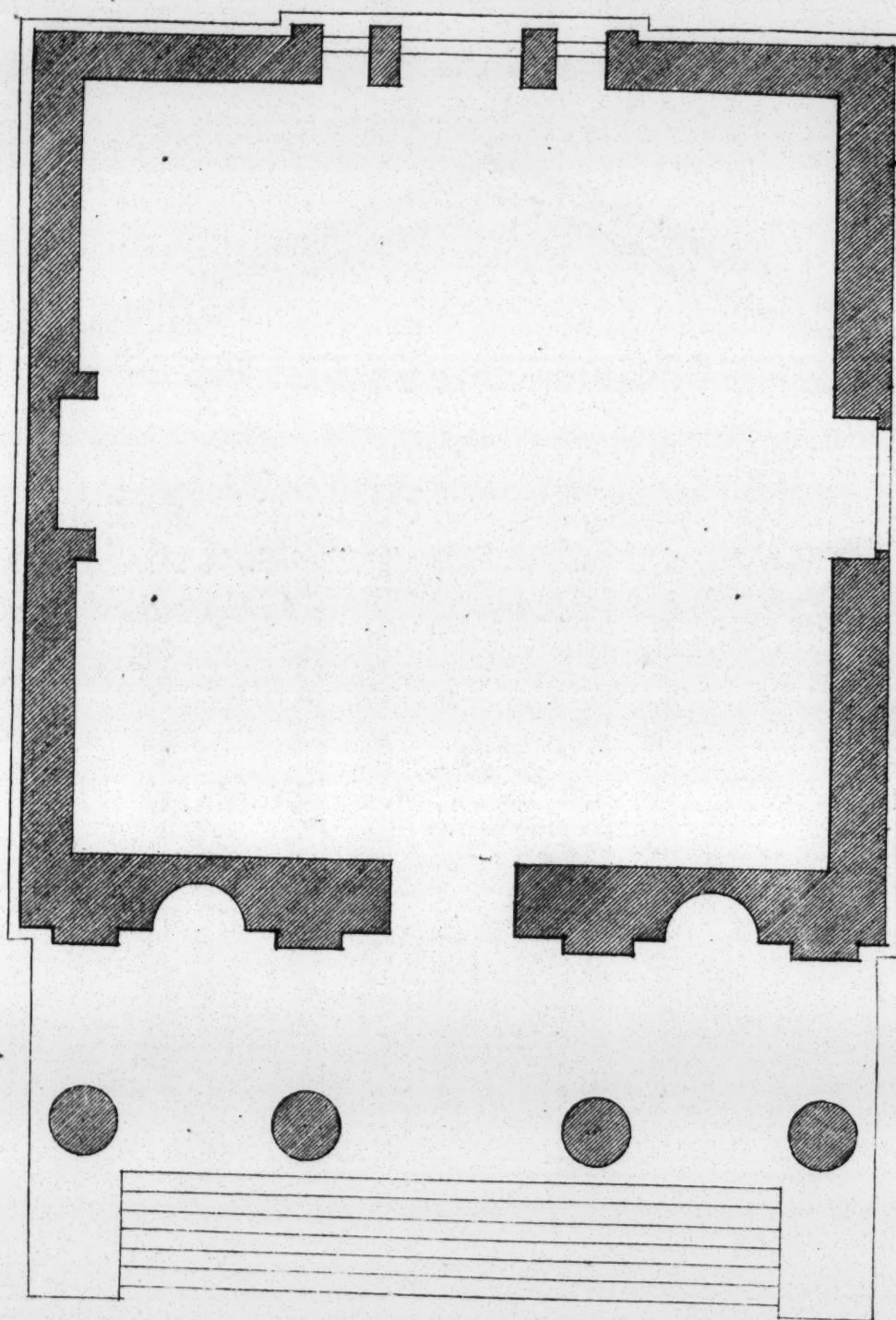
Robt. Morris inv. & del.

Parr Sculp.





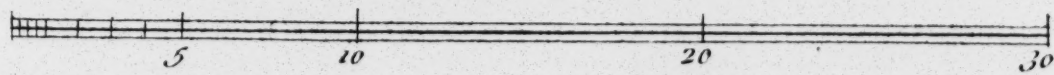
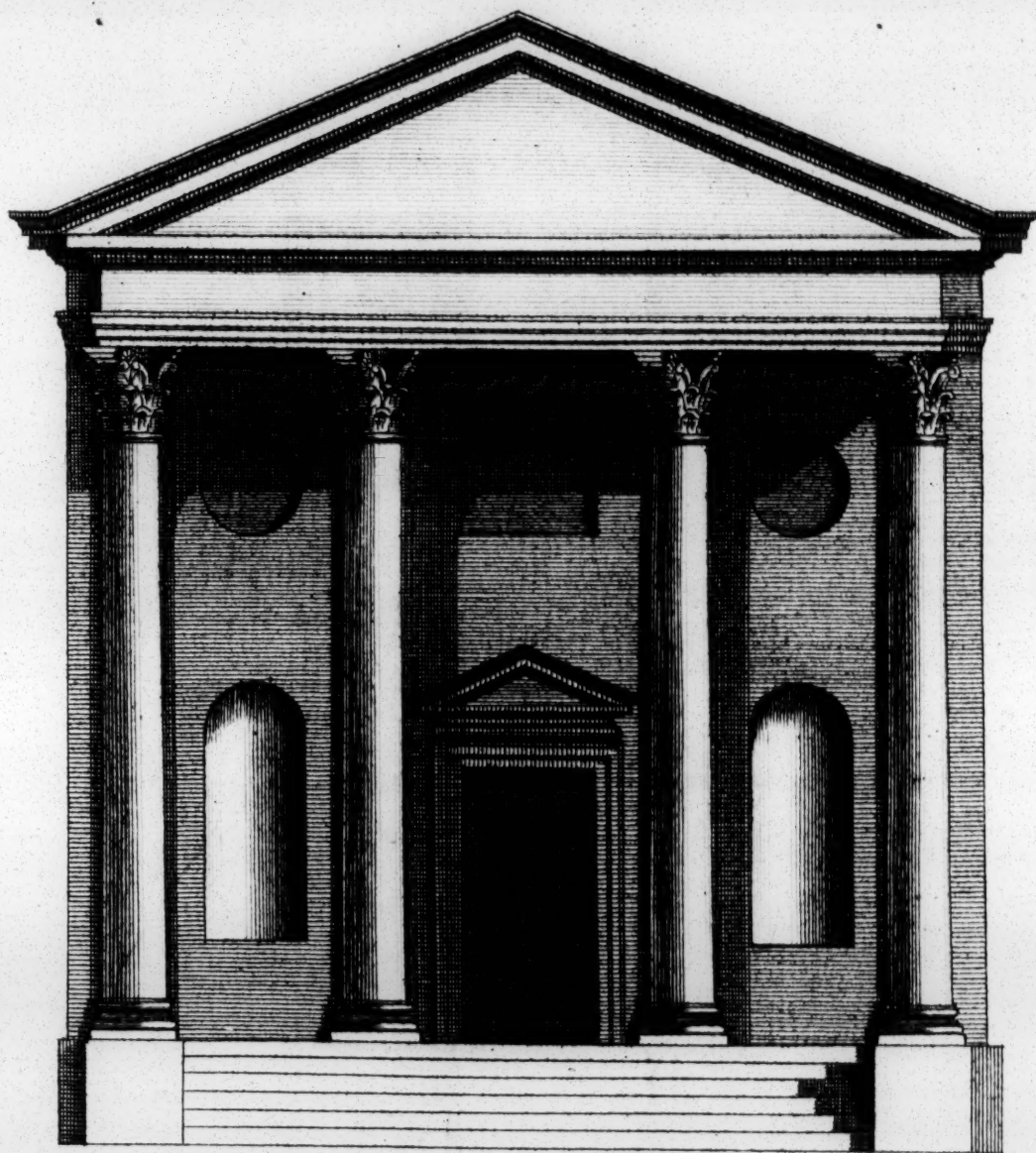
Pl. 14. to face Pl. 15.



Robertus Morris Architect: inv. & del.

Parr. Sculp

Pl. 15.



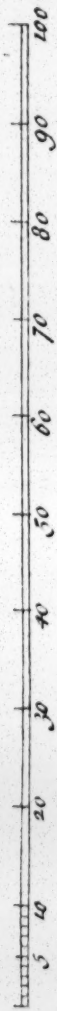
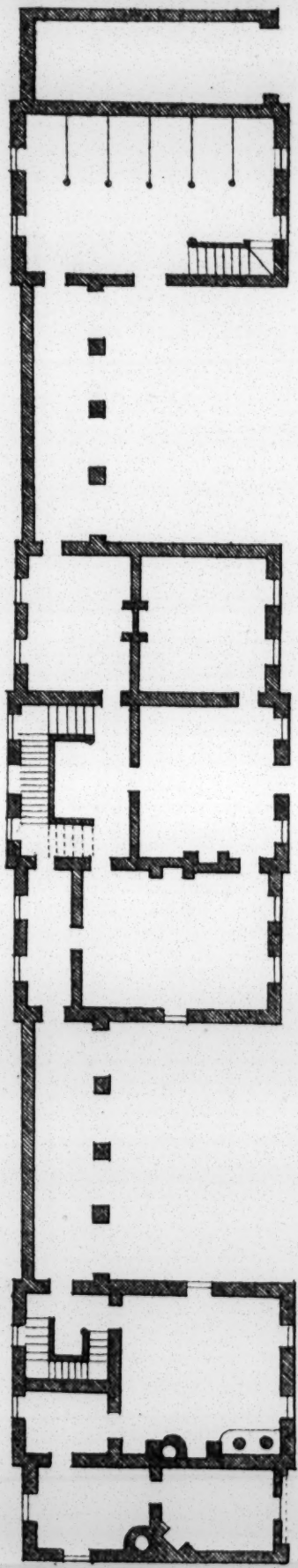
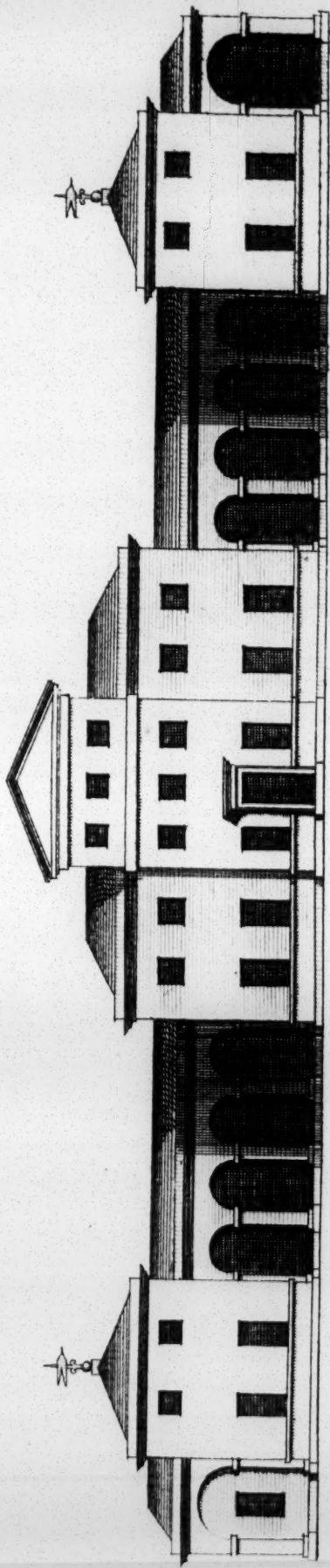
Robertus Morris Architect: inv. & del.

Parr Sculp

7. 3/4 x 7 6 660



Pl. 16.

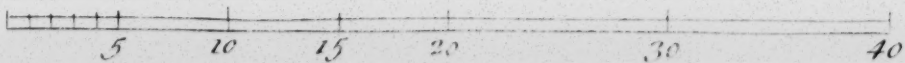
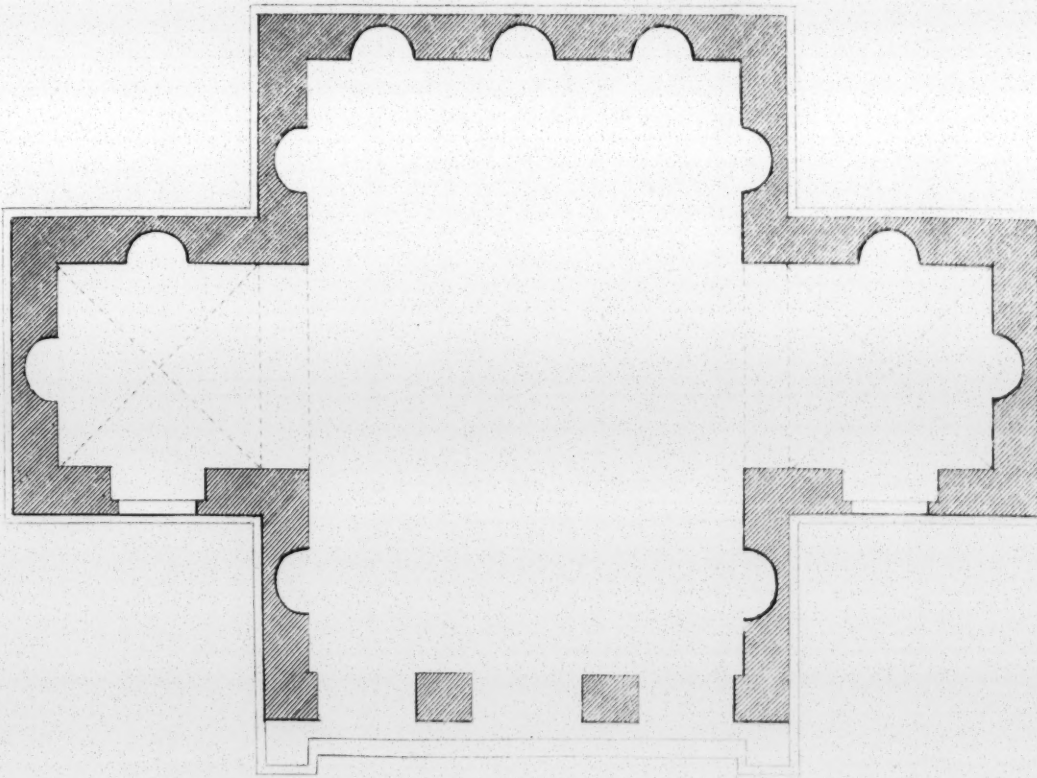
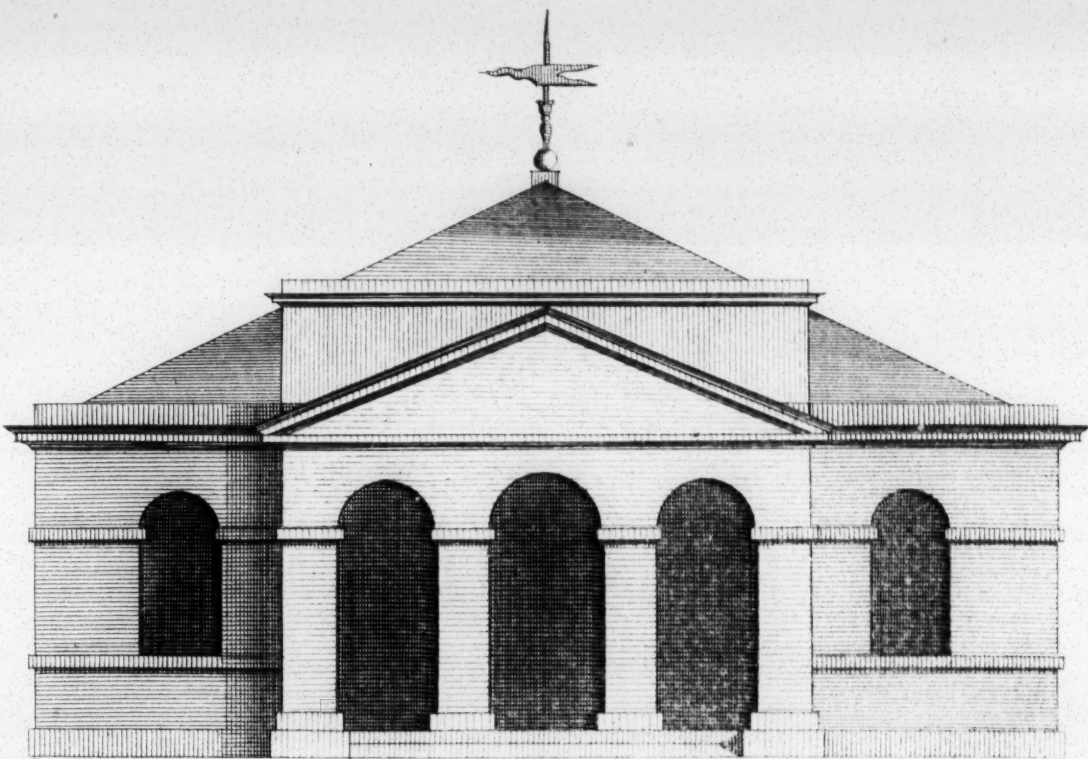


Robertus. Morris Architect im. & del.

Parr Sculp



Pl. 17.

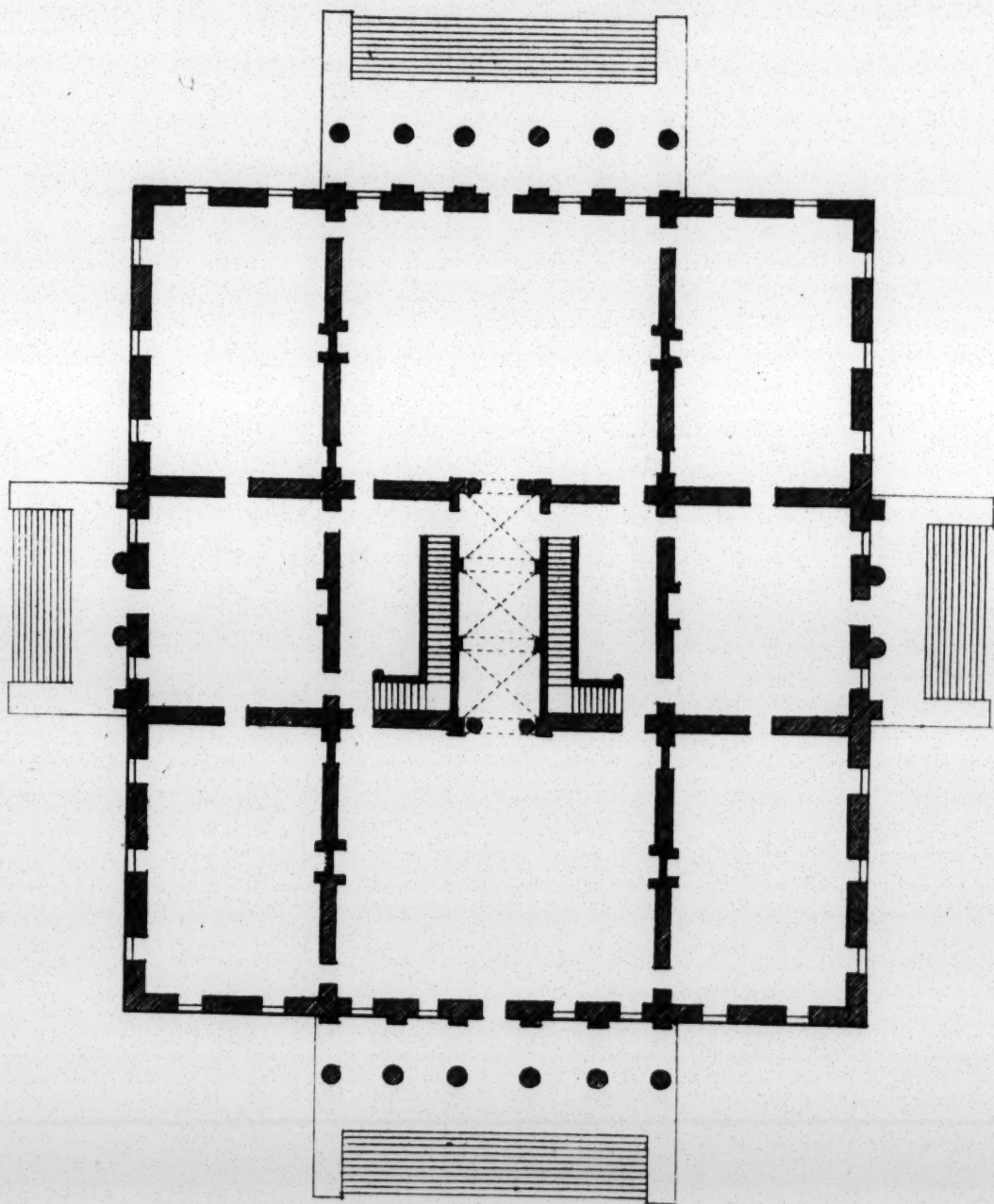
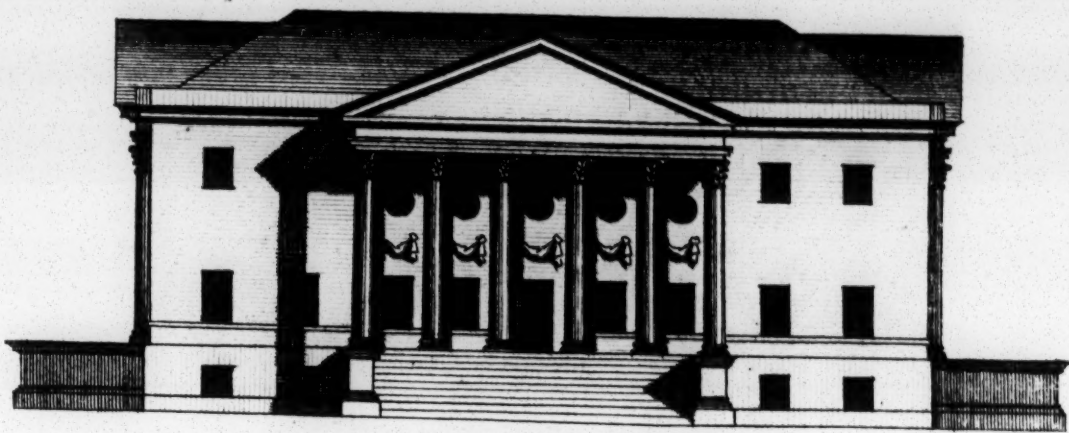


Robt Morris inv. & del.

Parr Sculp



Pl. 18.

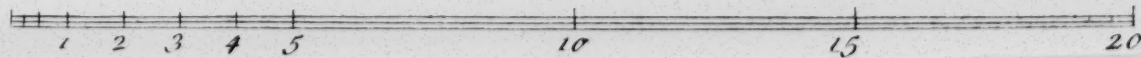
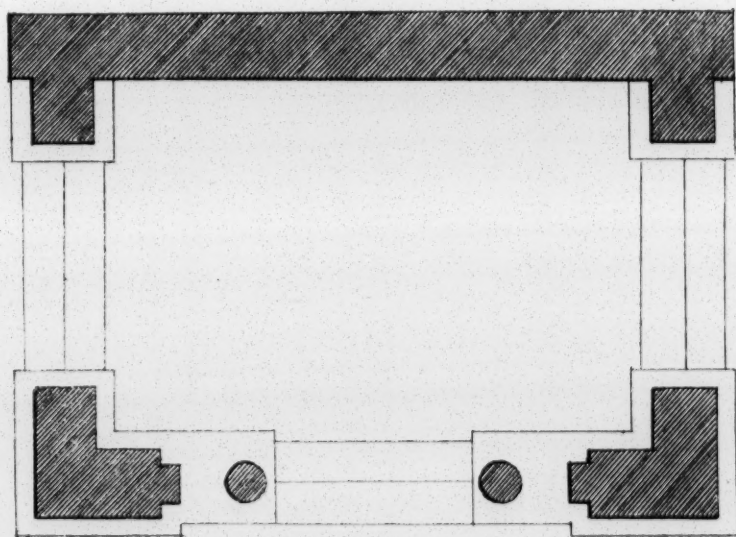
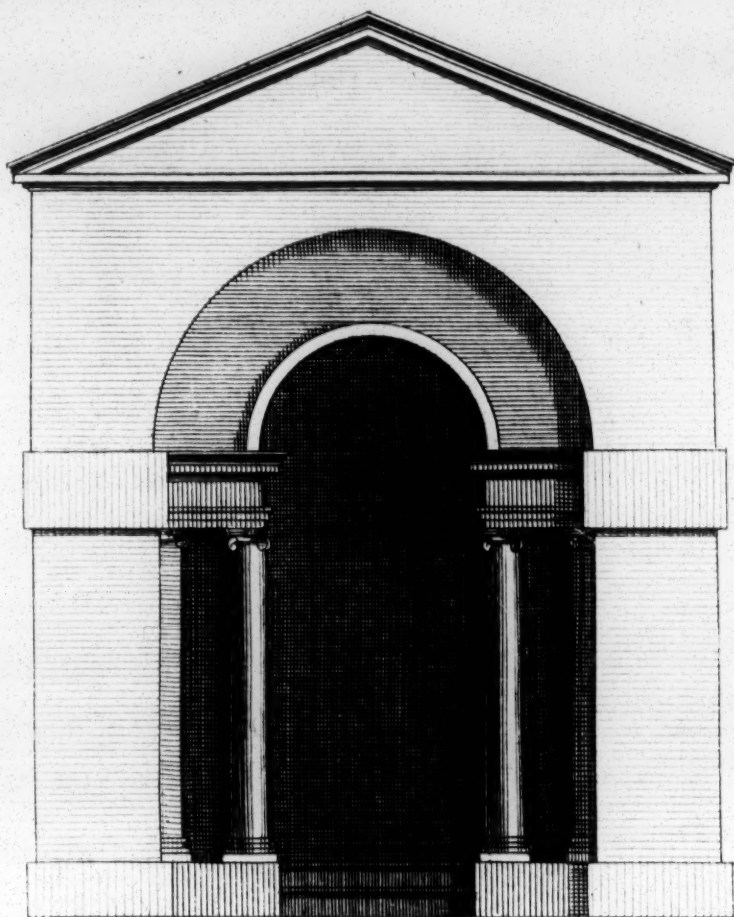


5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120

Robertus Morris Architect. inv. & del.

Parr Sculp



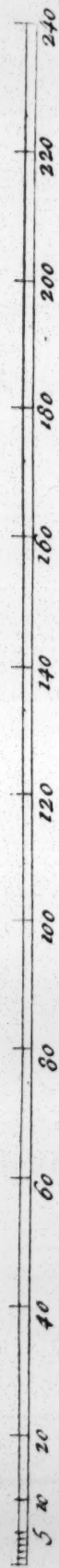
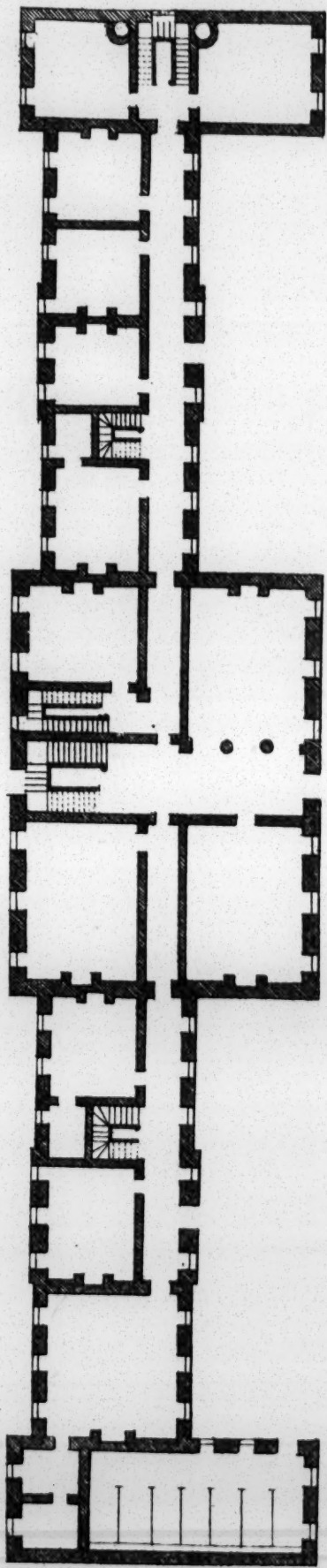
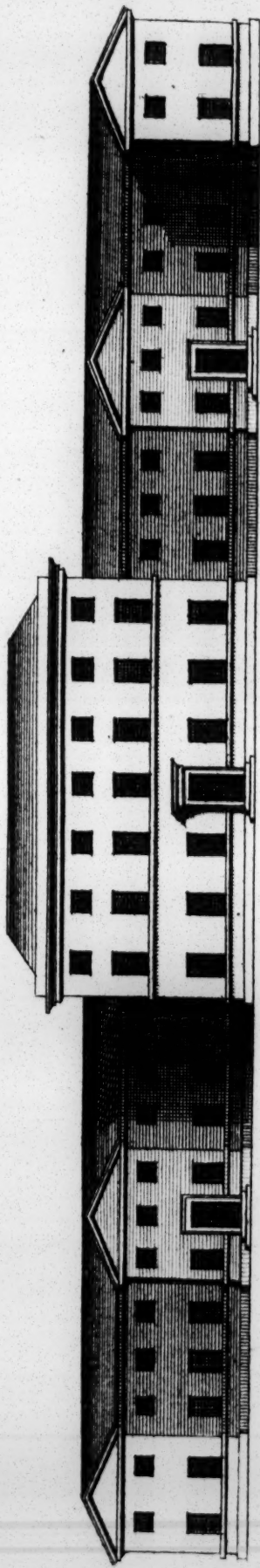


Robertus Morris Architect^{us} inv. & del.

Parr Sculp



Pl. 20.

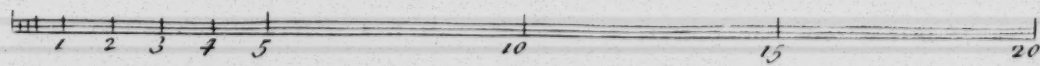
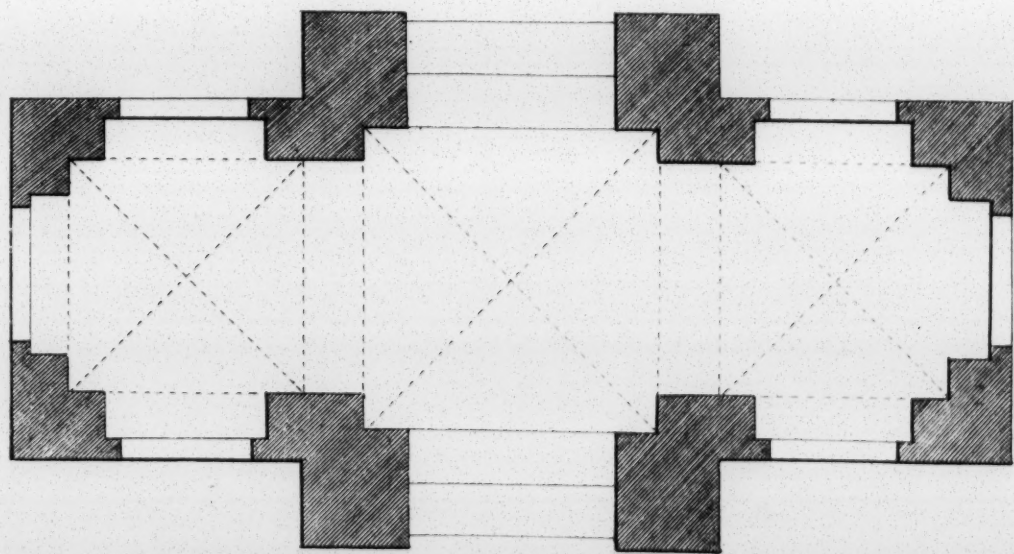
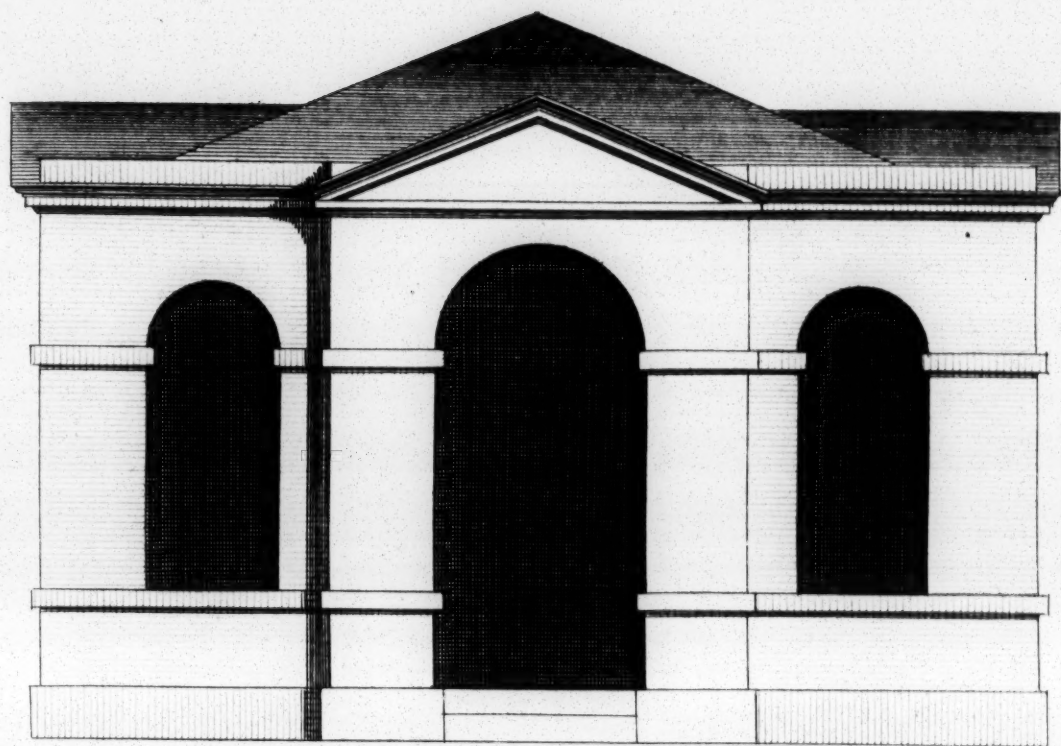


Robt. Morris inv. & del.

Parr Sculp



Pl. 21.

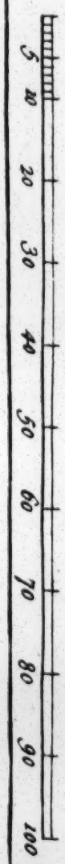
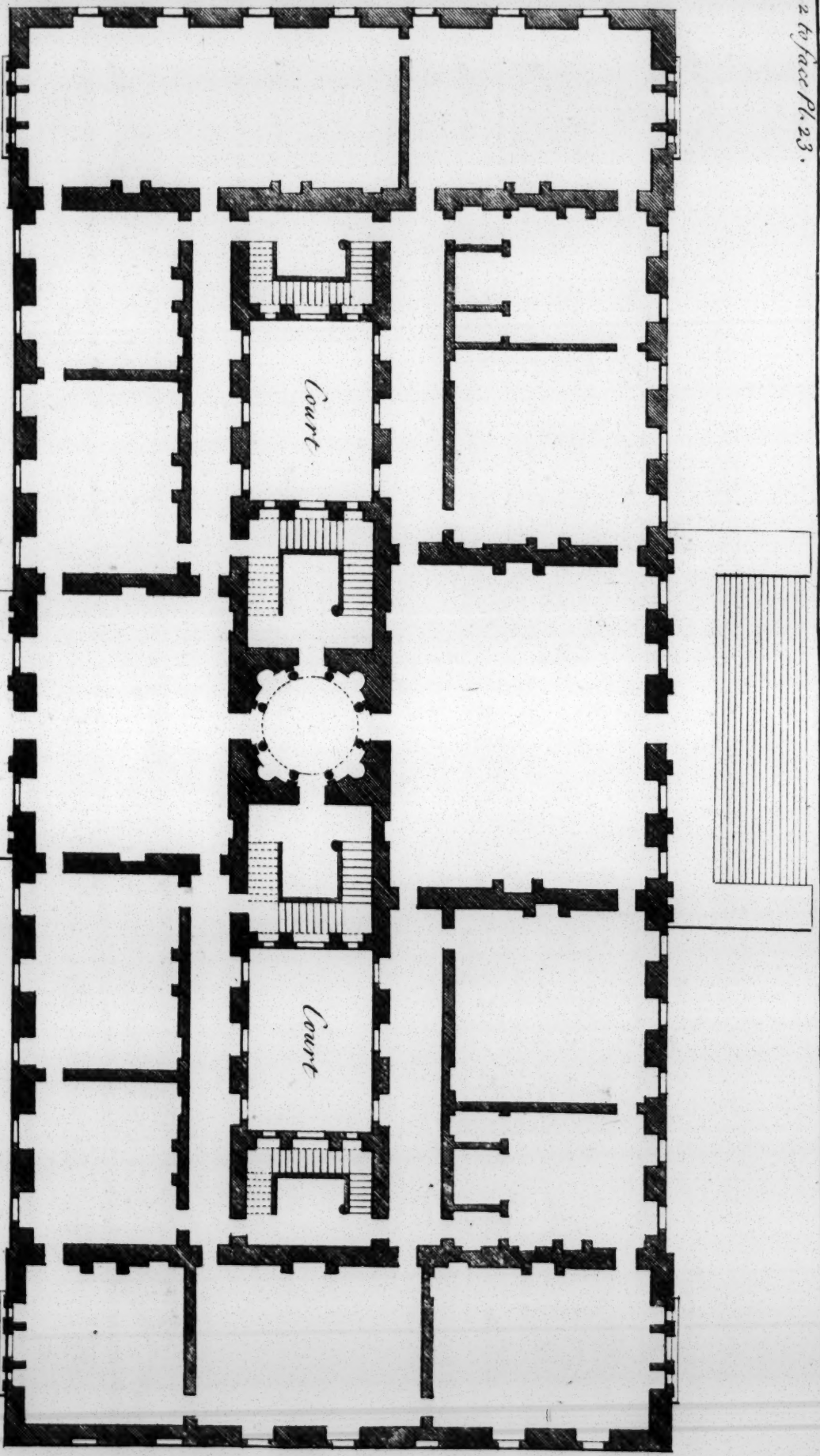


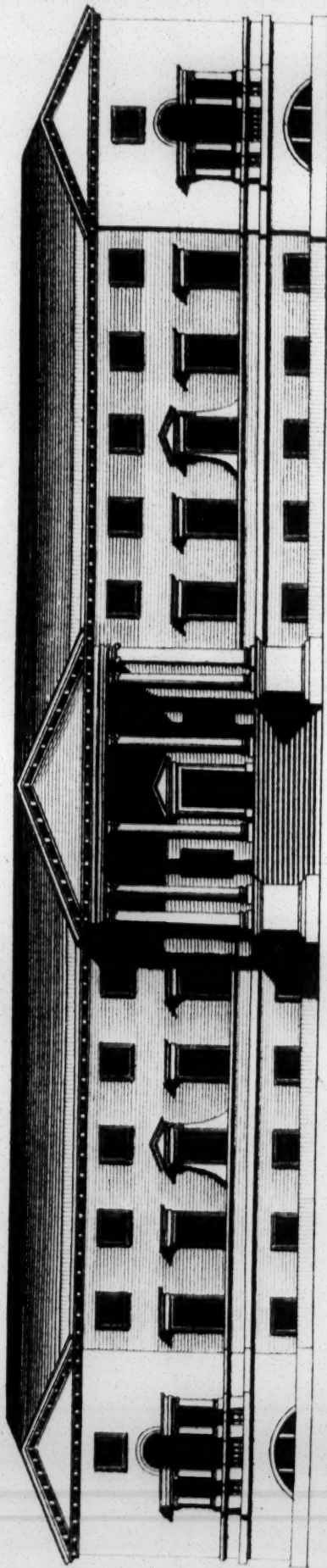
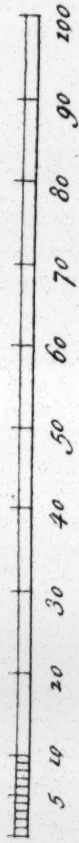
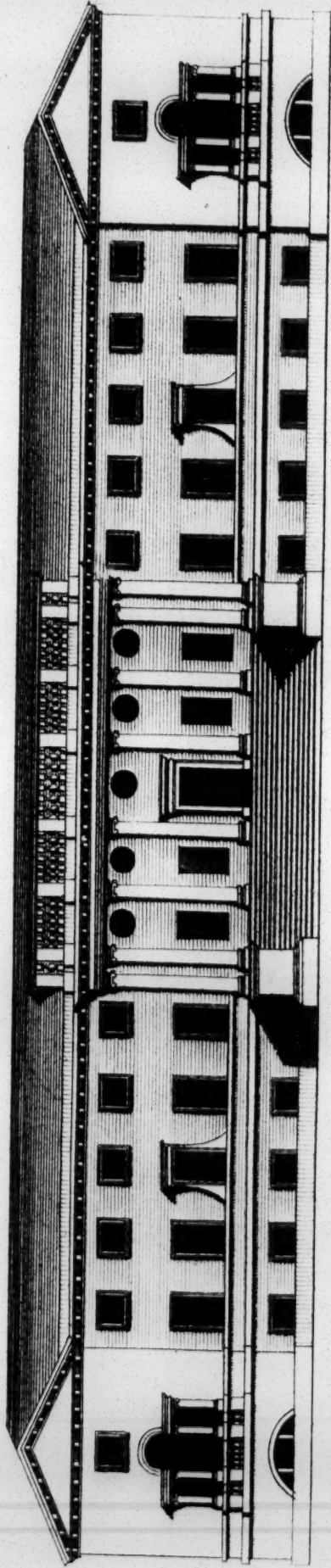
Robertus Morris Architect: in v. & del.

Parr. Sculp.







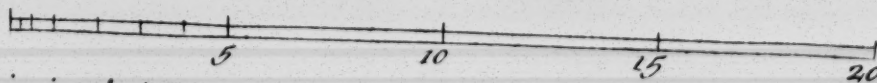
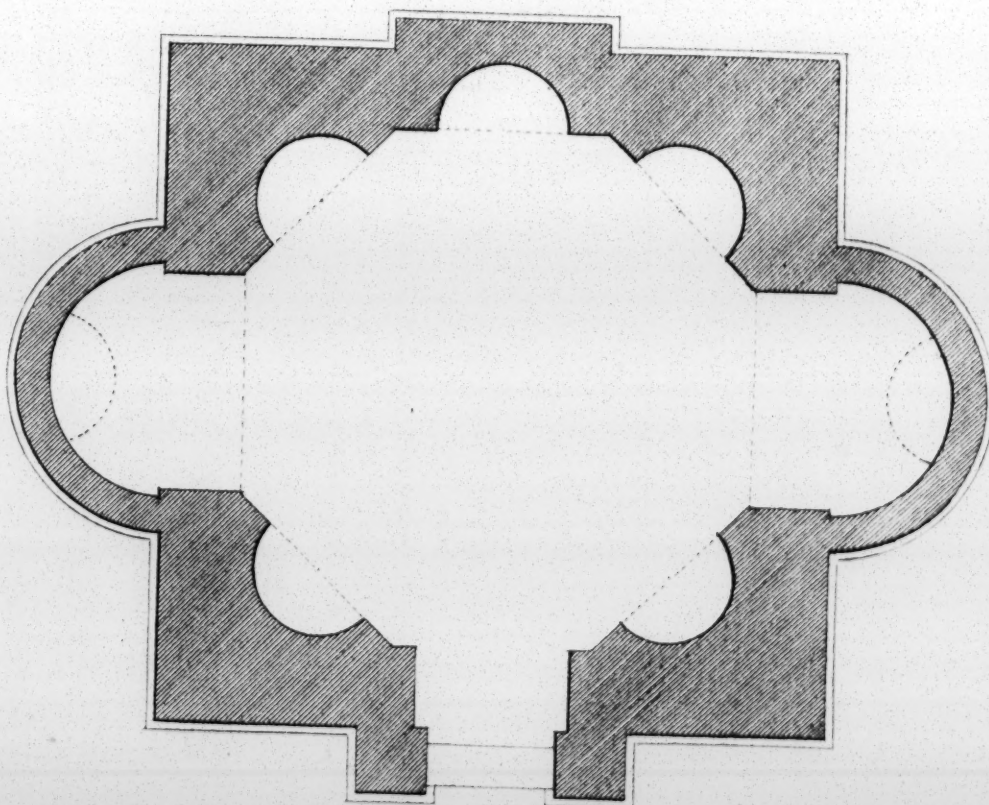


Robertus Morris Architect: del. & imp.

Parr Sculp



Pl. 24.

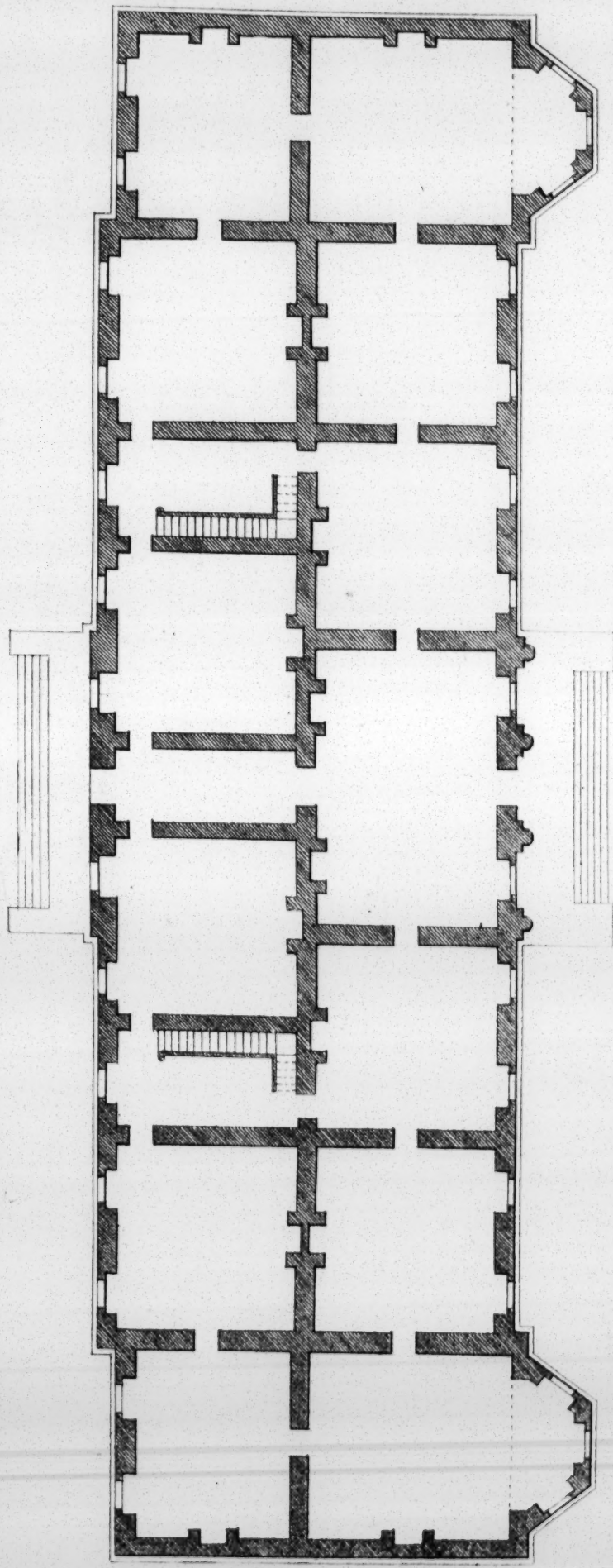
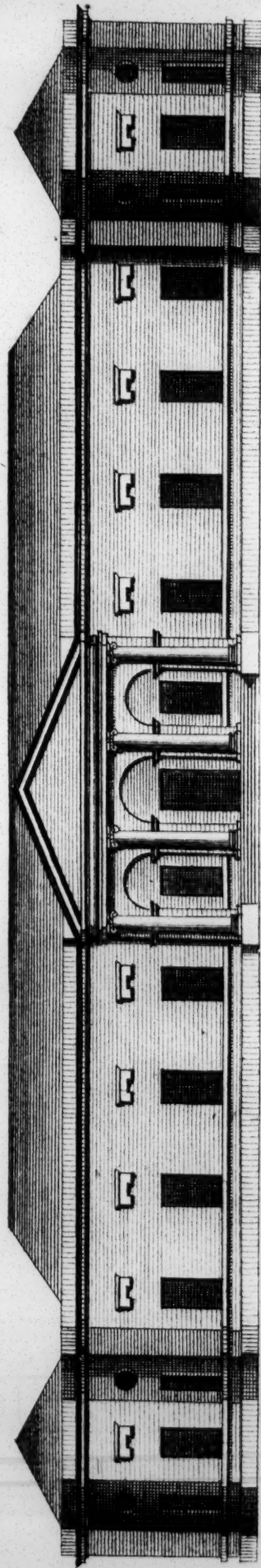


Robt. Morris inv. & del.

Parr Sculp



Pl. 25.



5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

Robt Morris inv. & del.

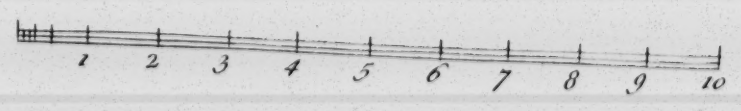
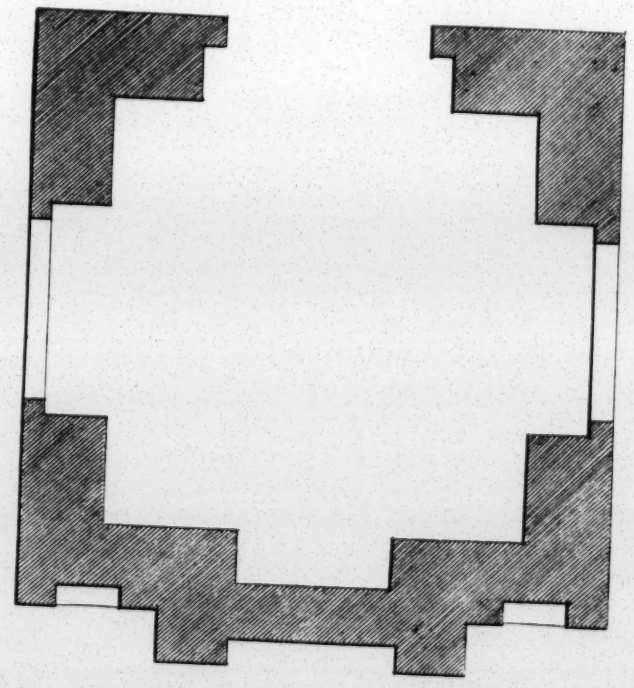
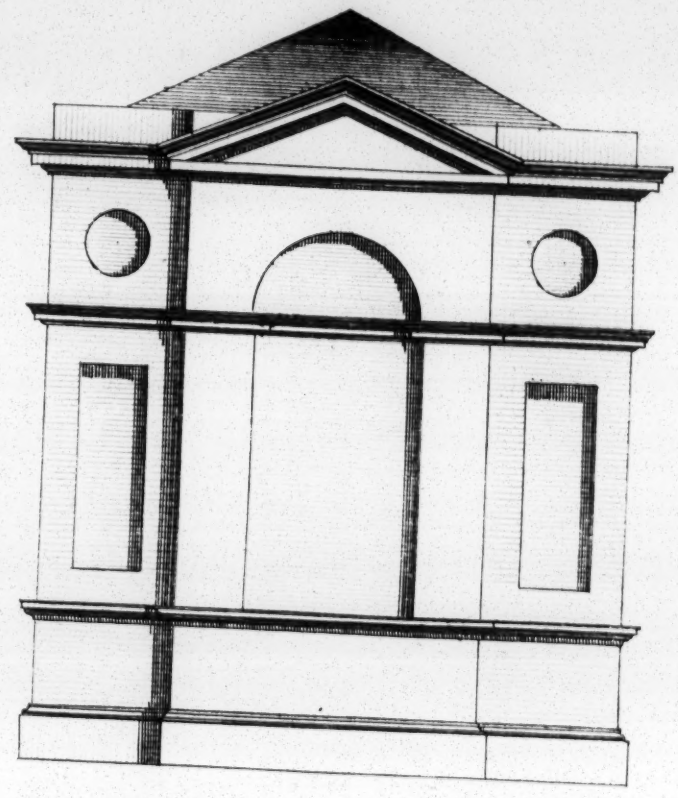
Parr Sculp

5625

6



Pl. 26.



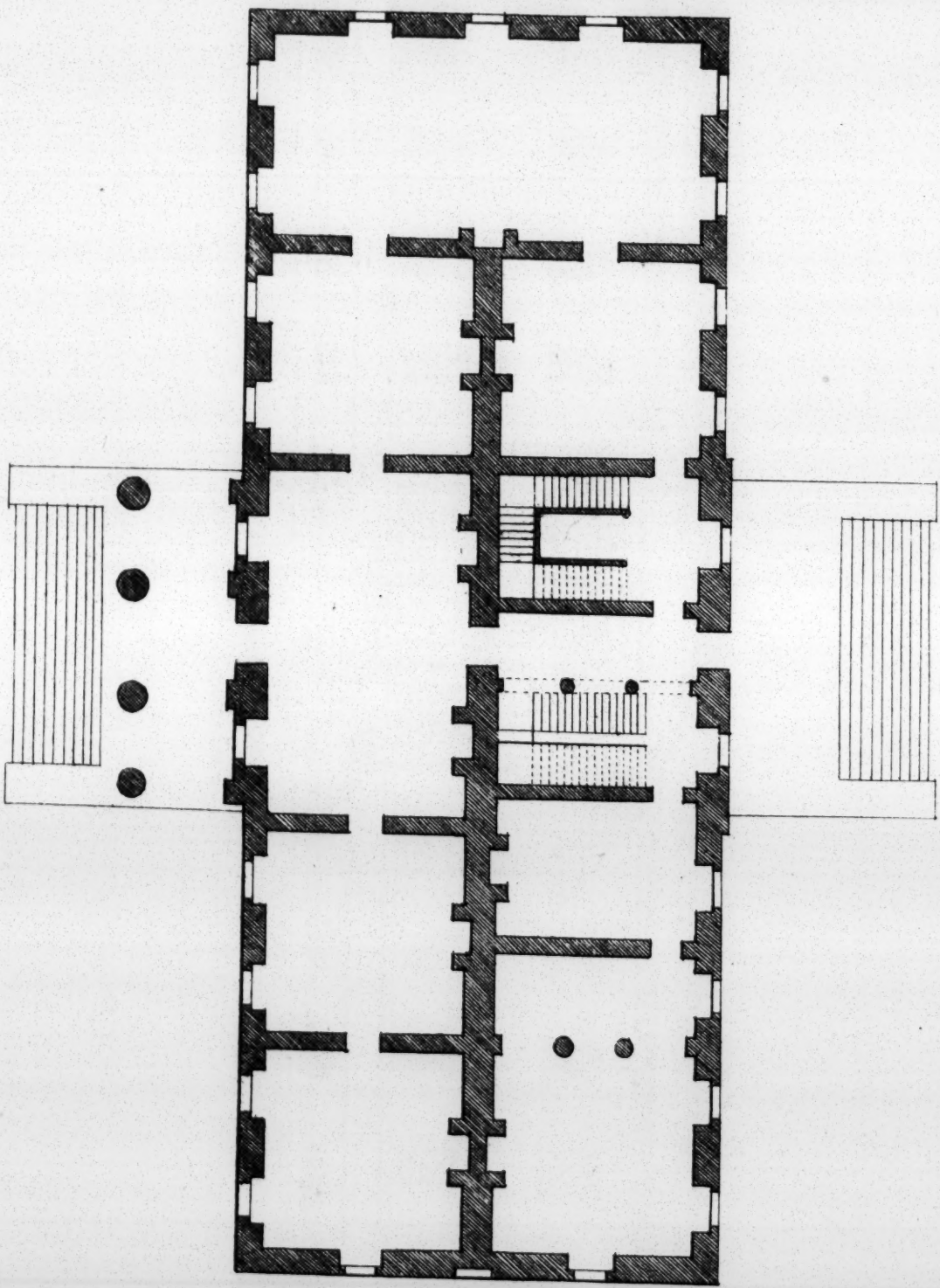
Robertus Morris Architect. inv. & del.

Parr. Sculp.

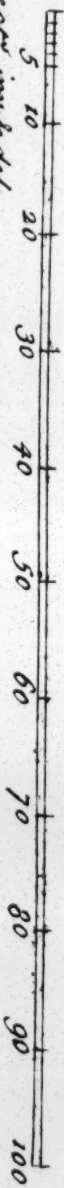




Pl. 27. to face Pl. 28.

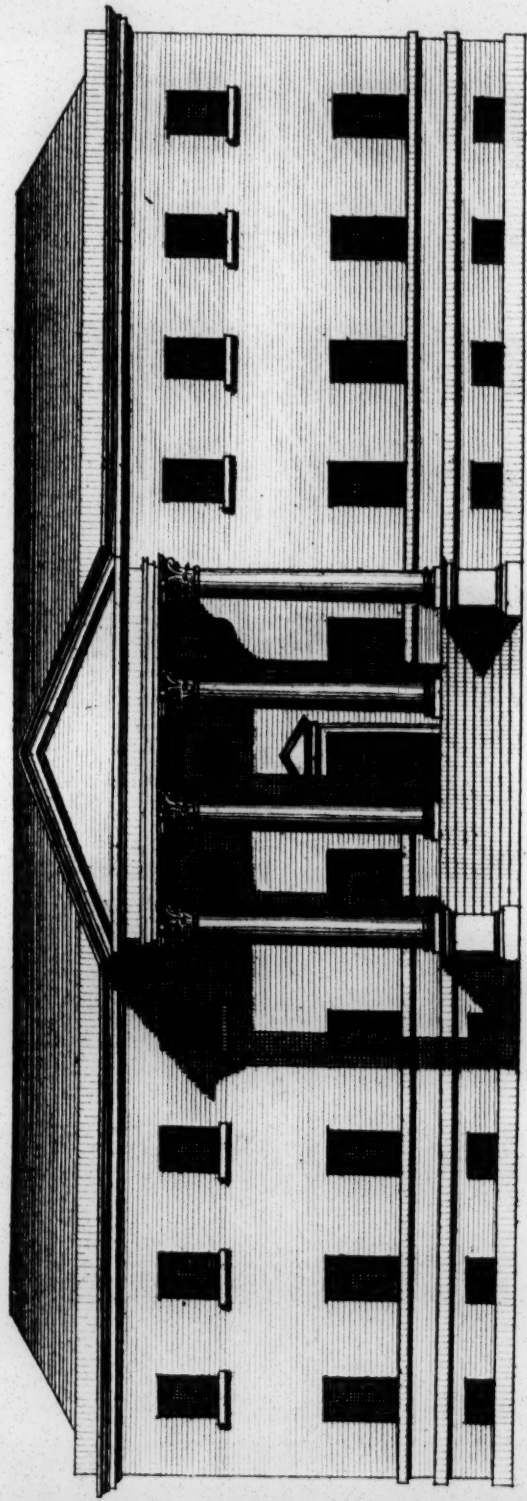


Robertus Morris Architect: inv. & del.



Parr Sculp

Pl. 28.



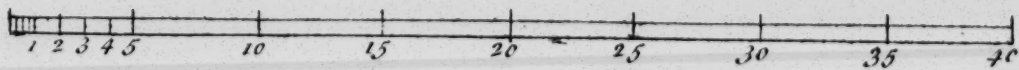
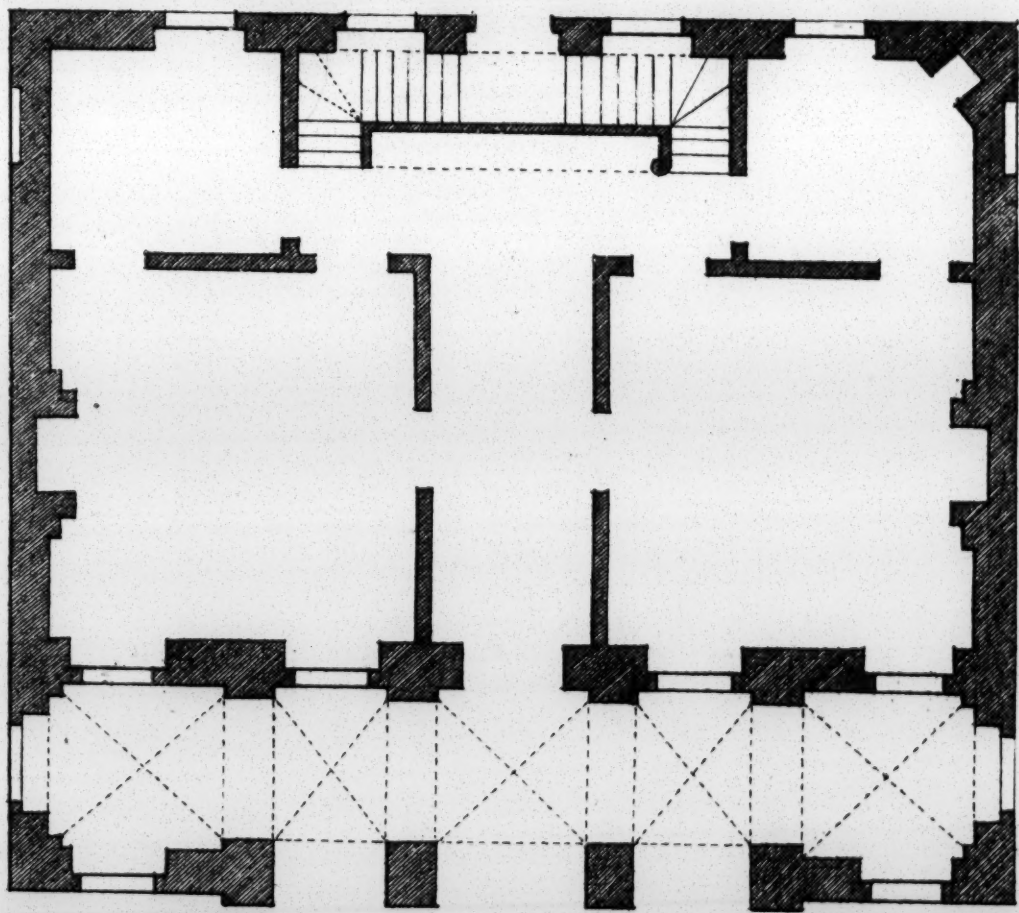
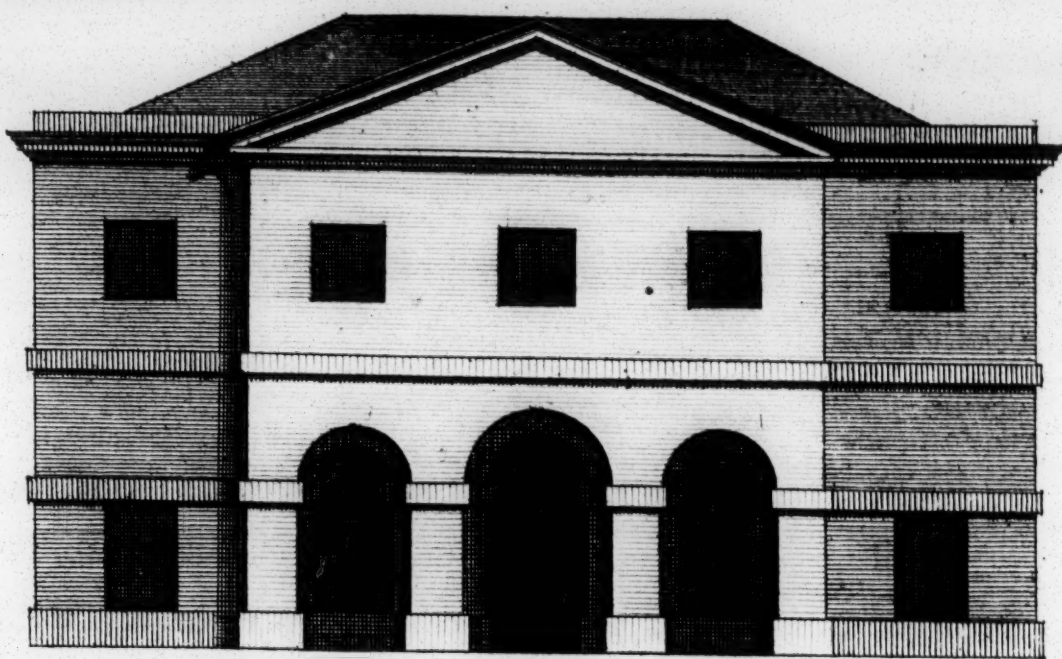
Robertus Morris Architect: inv. & del.

Parr Sculp

4655



Pl. 29

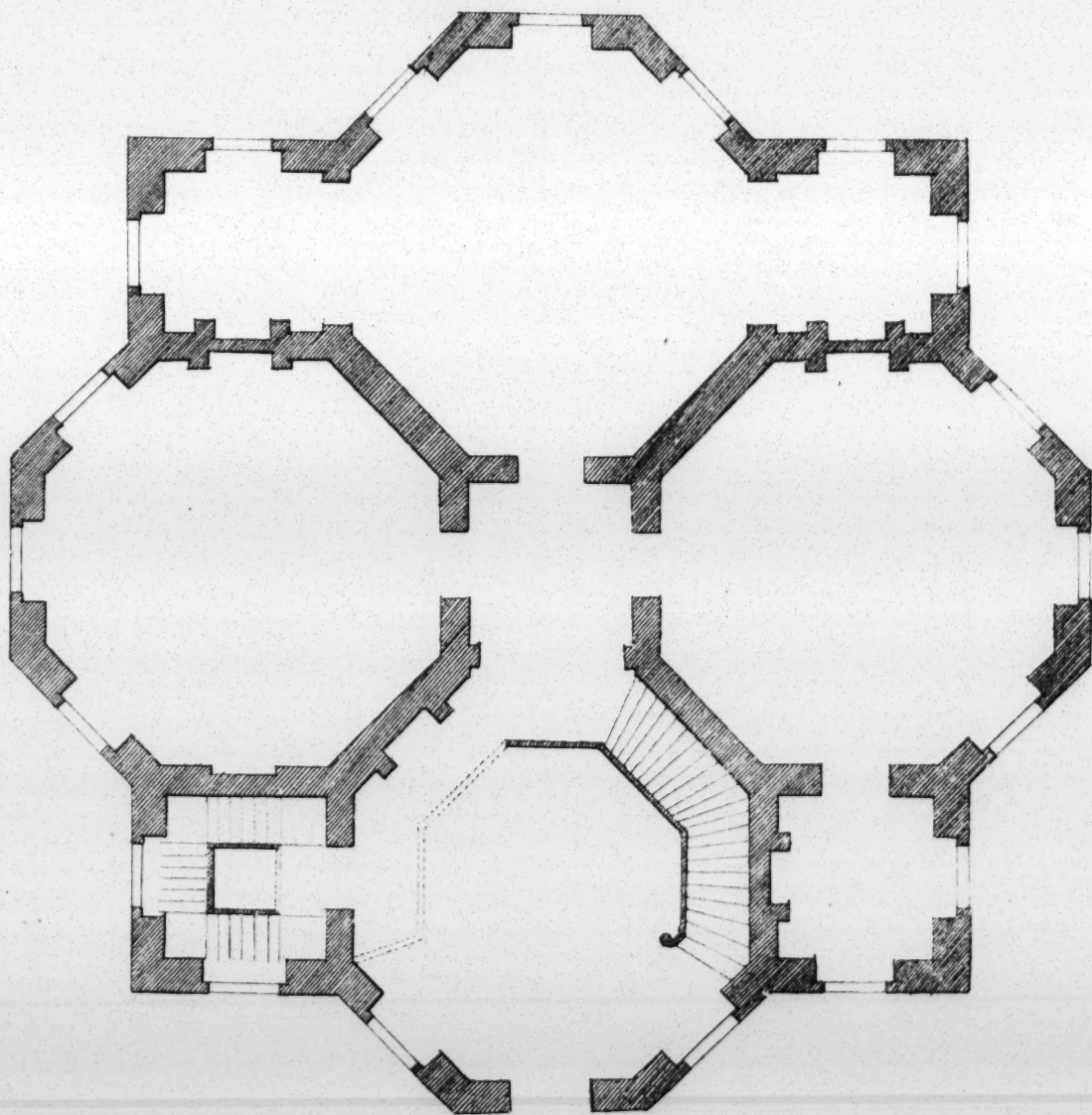
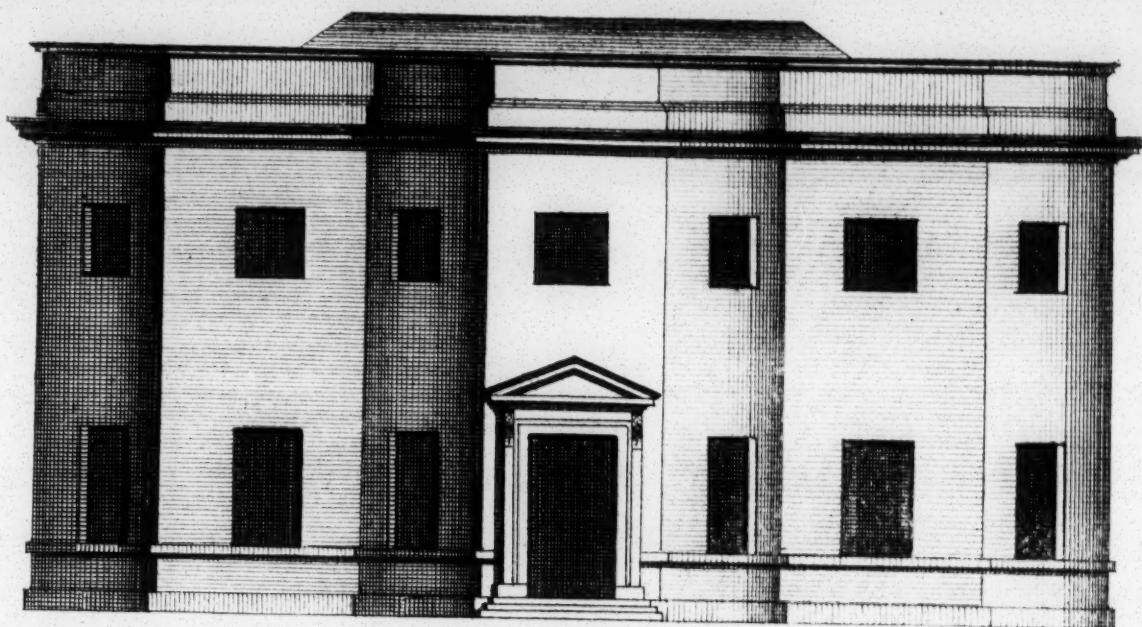


Robertus Morris Architect: inv. & del.

Parr Sculp.



Pl. 30.

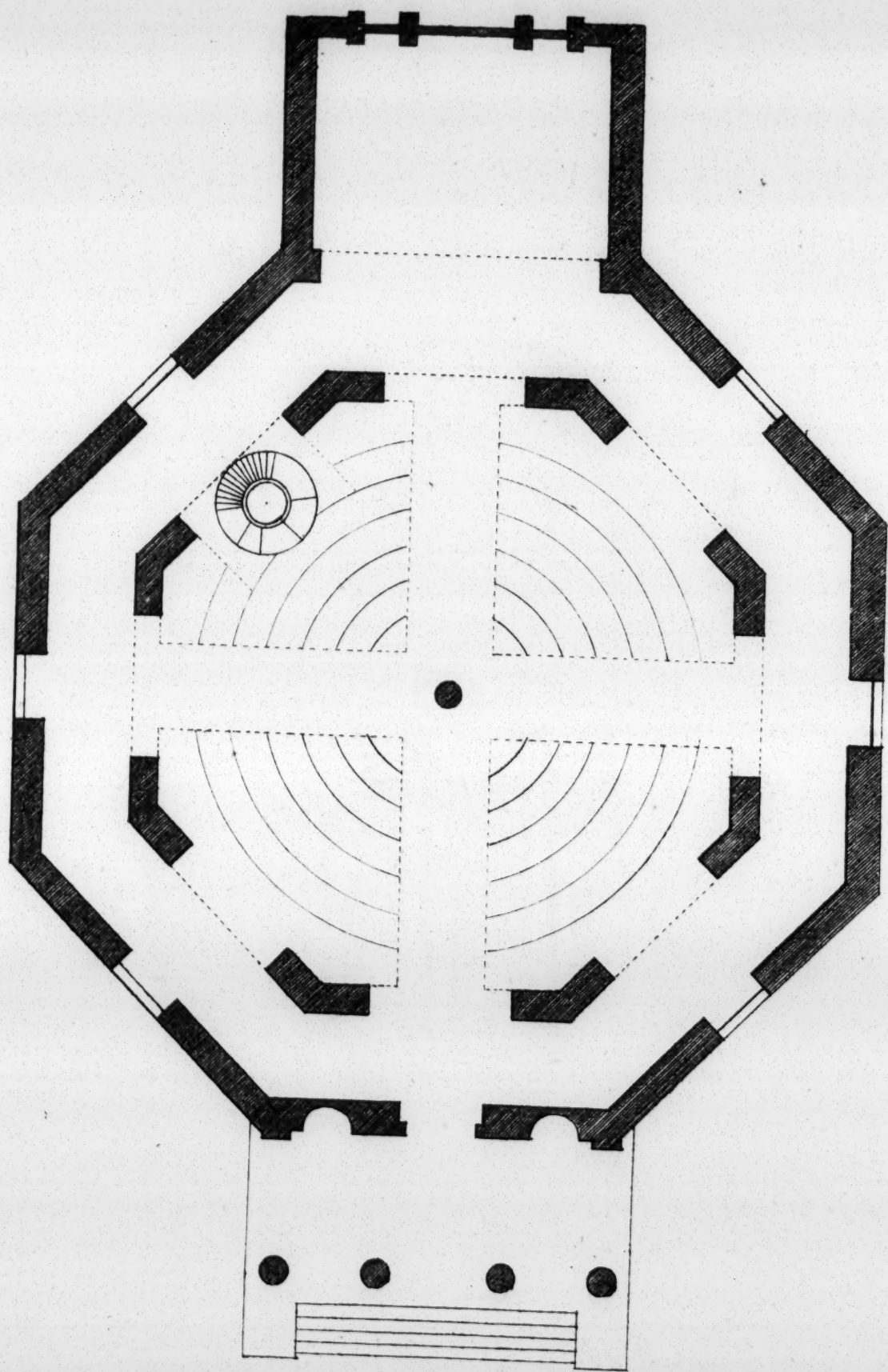


Robt Morris inv & del. Parr Sculp





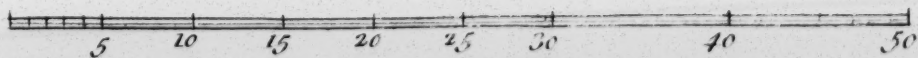
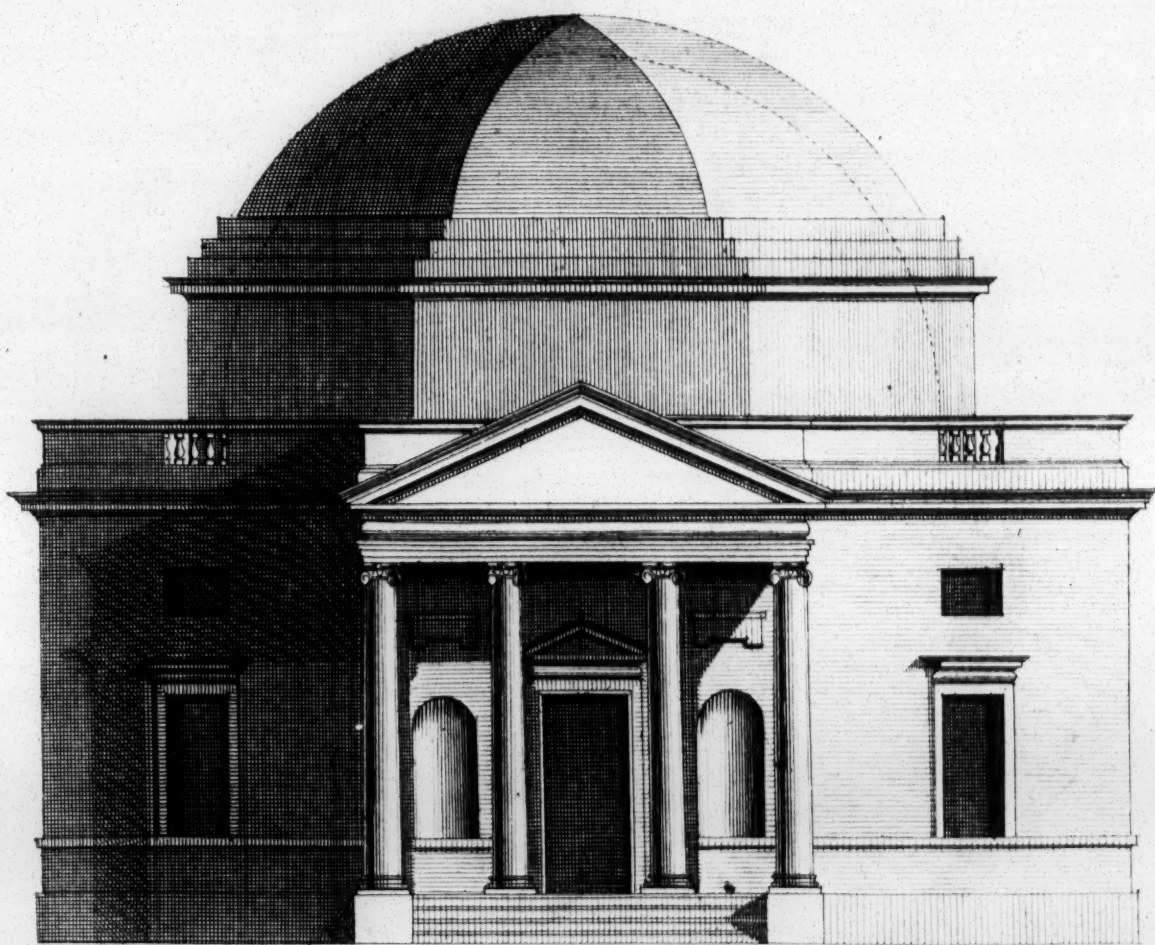
Pl. 31. to face Pl. 32.



Robt. Morris inv. & del.

Parr Sculp

Pl. 32.

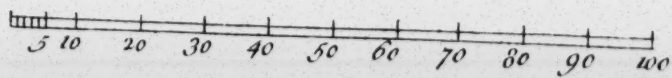
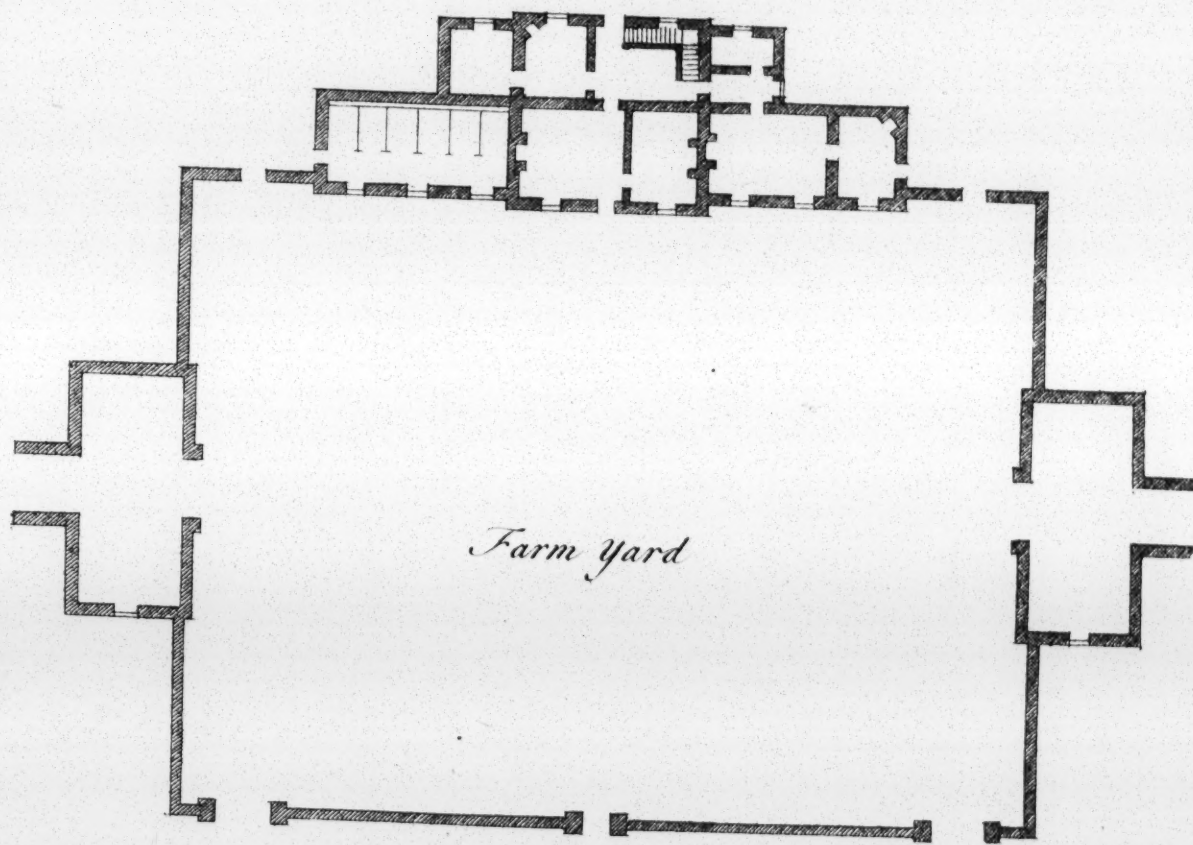
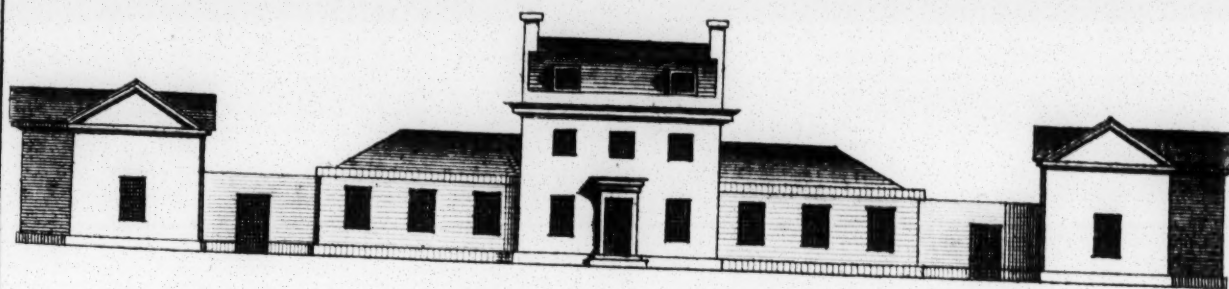


Robt. Morris inv. & del.

Parr. Sculp



Pl. 33.

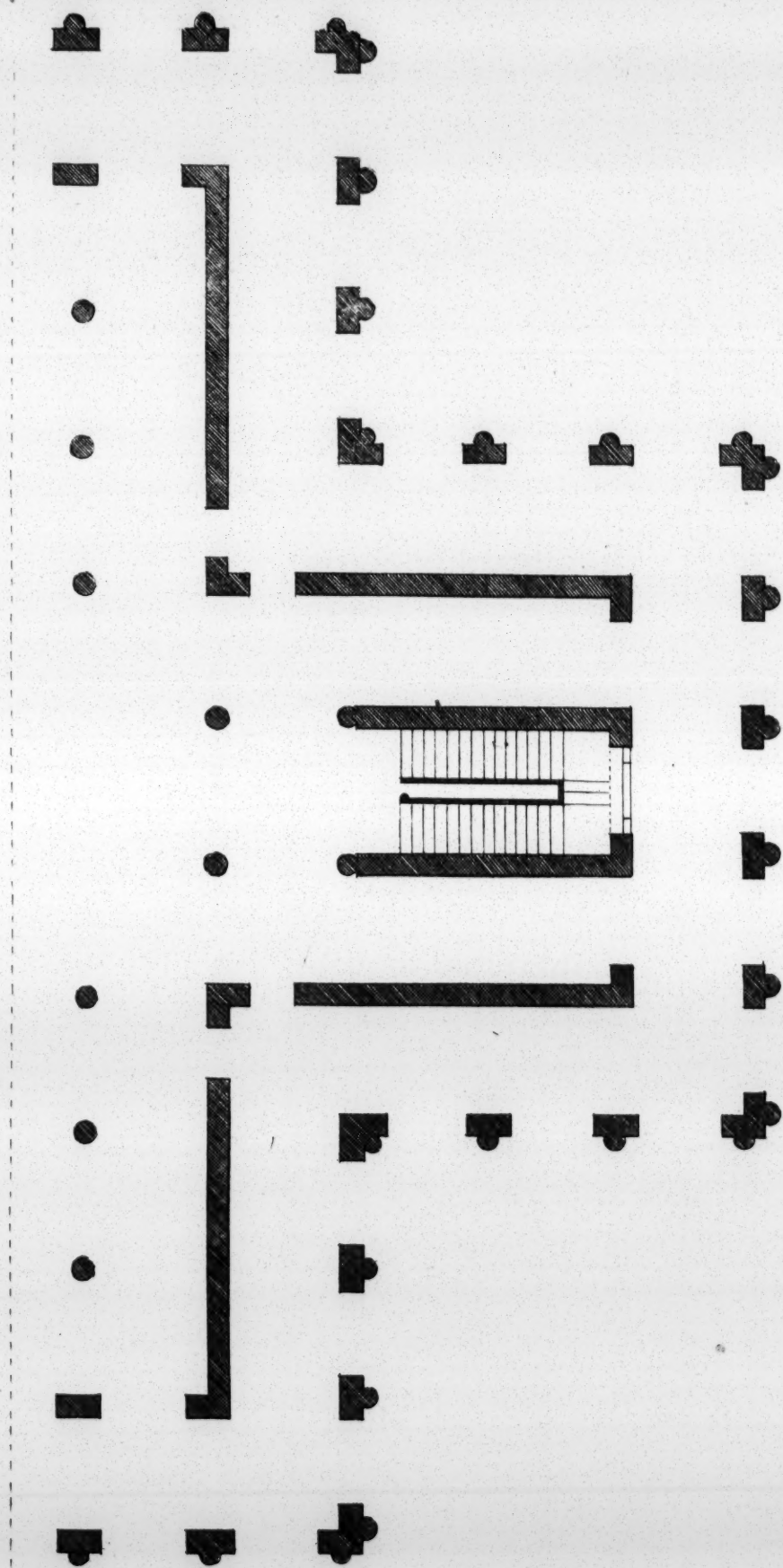


Robt Morris inv. & del.

Parr Sculp



Pl. 34.

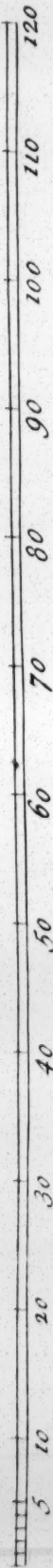
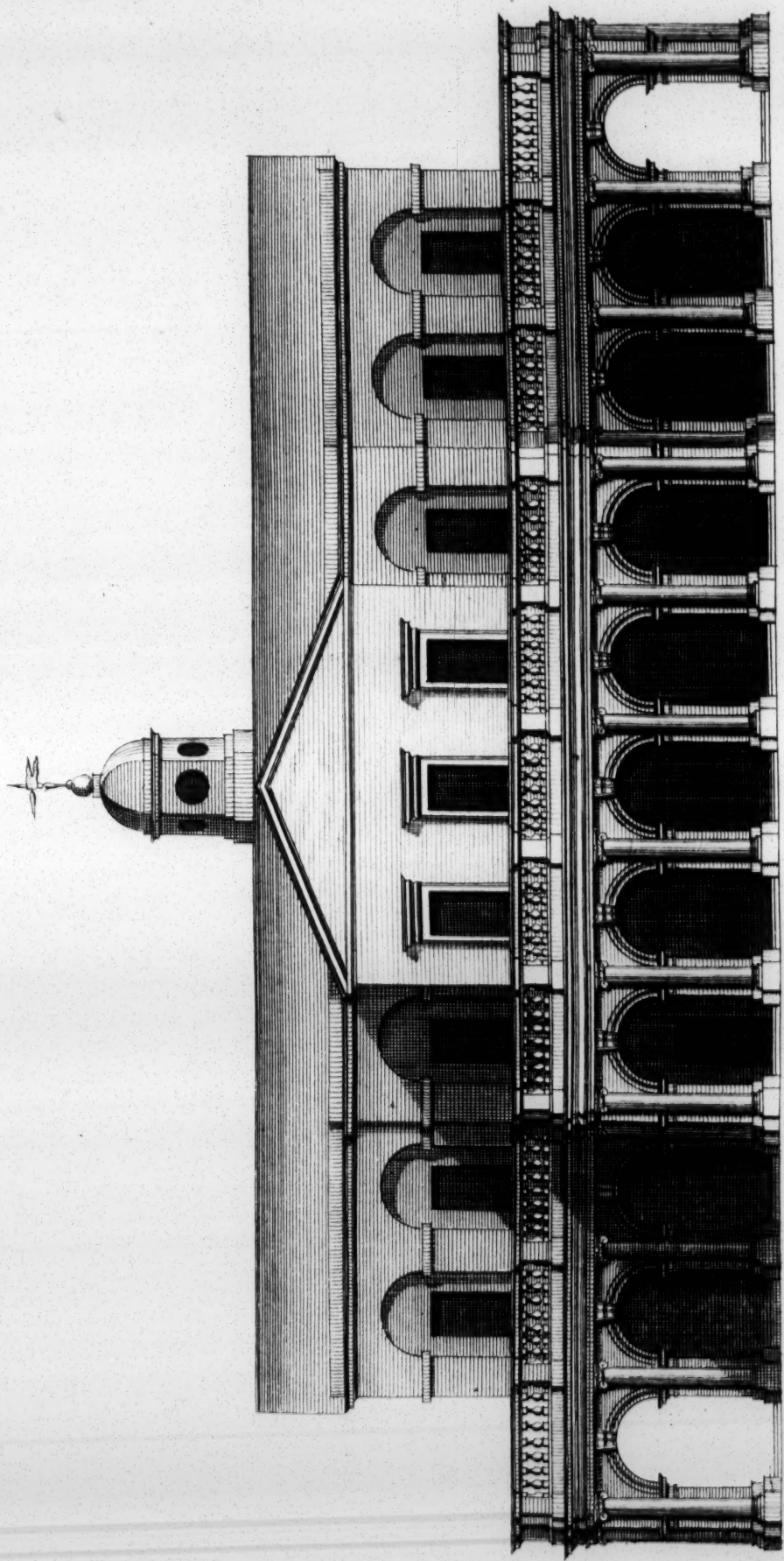


Robt. Morris inv. & del.

Parr Sculp



Pl. 35.

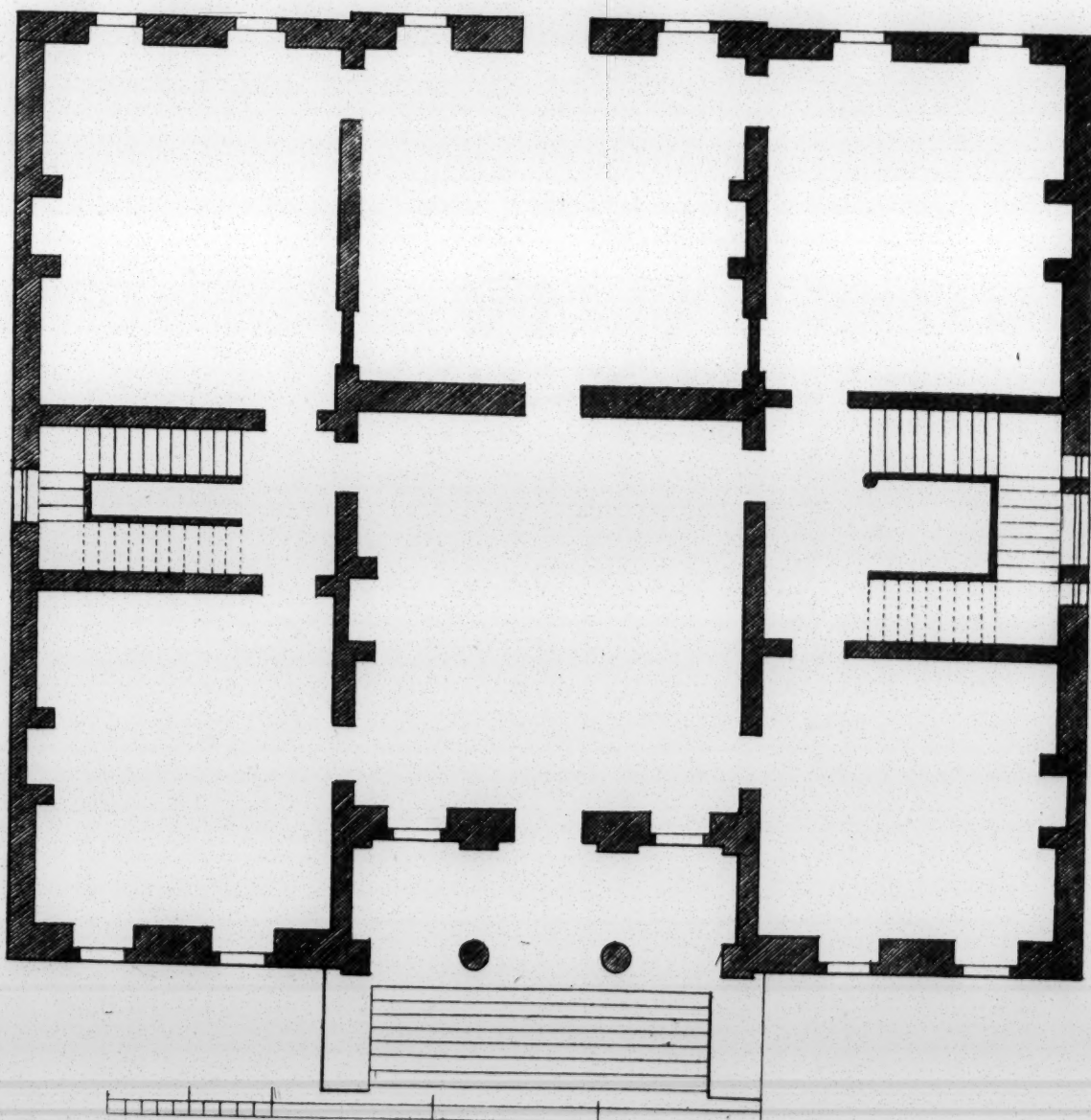
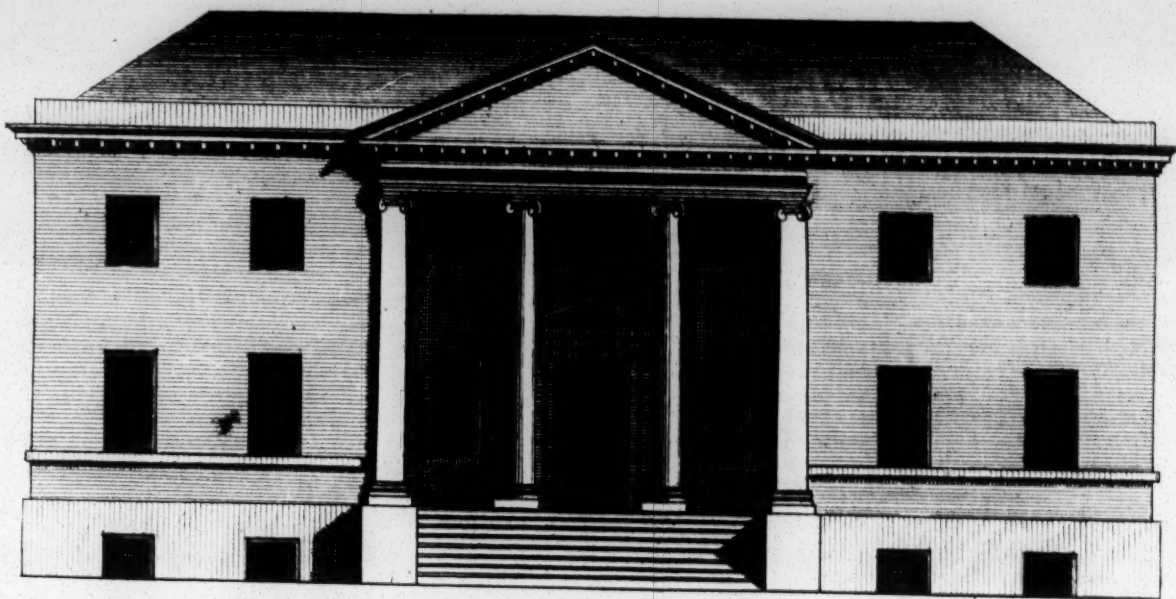


Robt. Morris inv. & del.

Parr Sculp



Pl. 36.

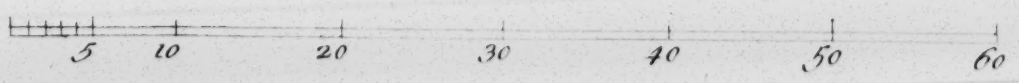
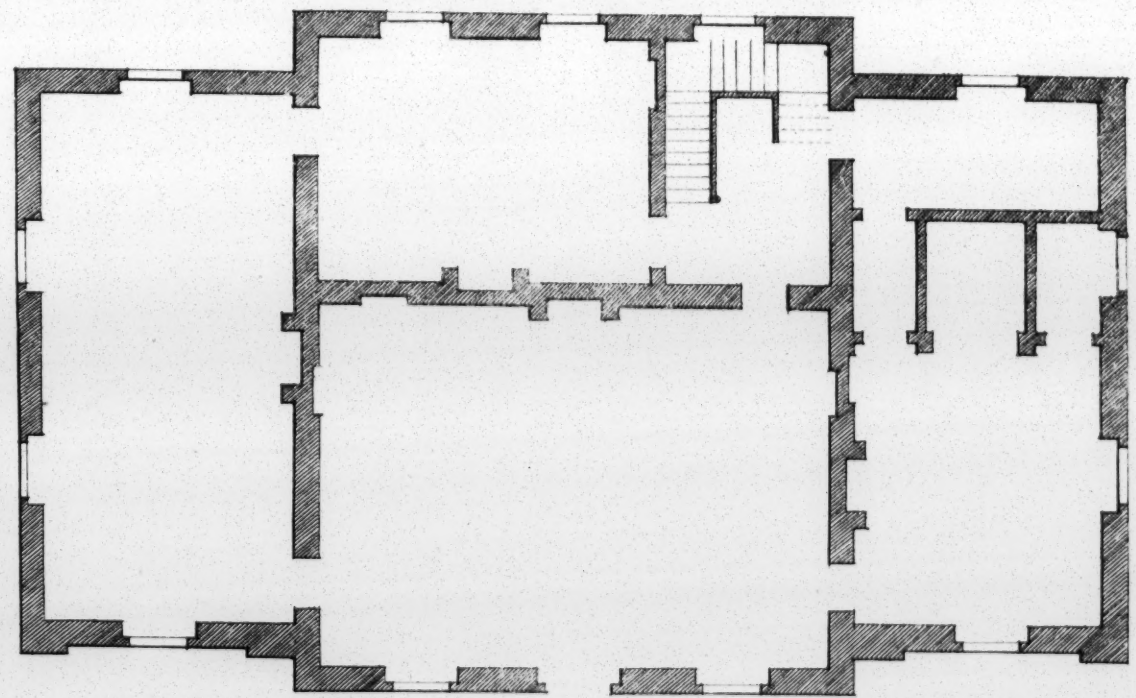
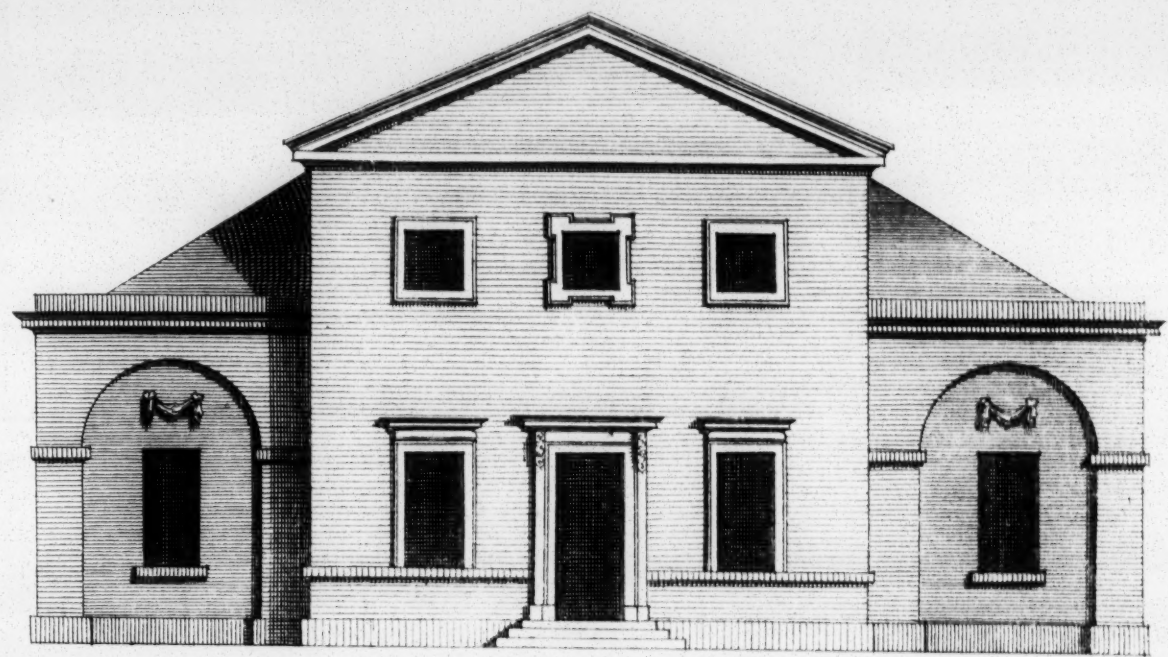


Robt. Morris inv. & del. 5 10 20 30 40 feet

Parr Sculp.



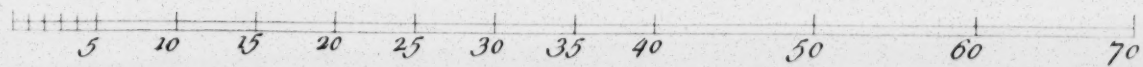
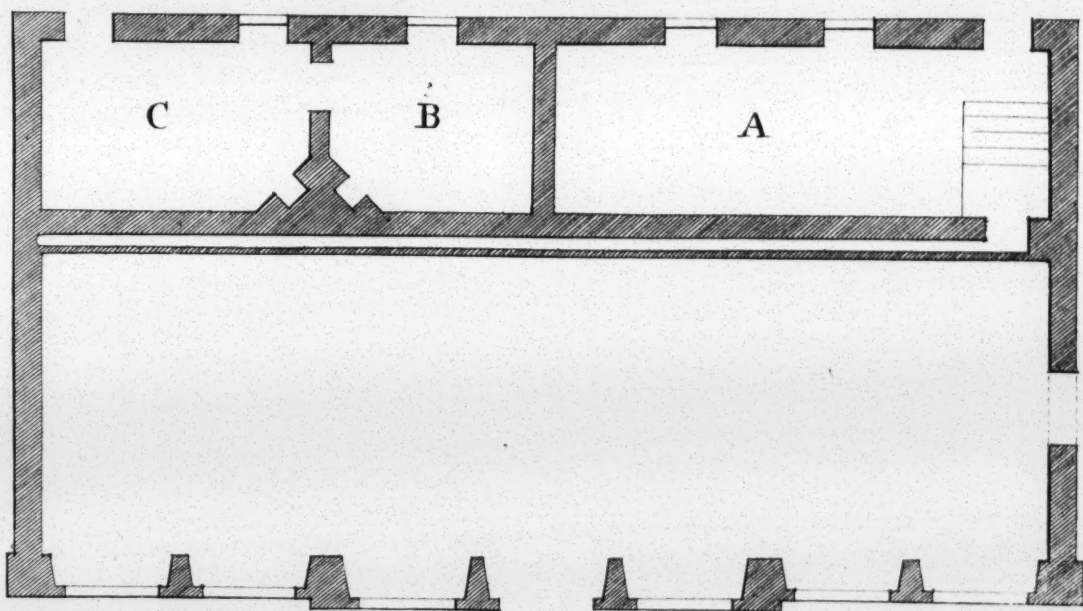
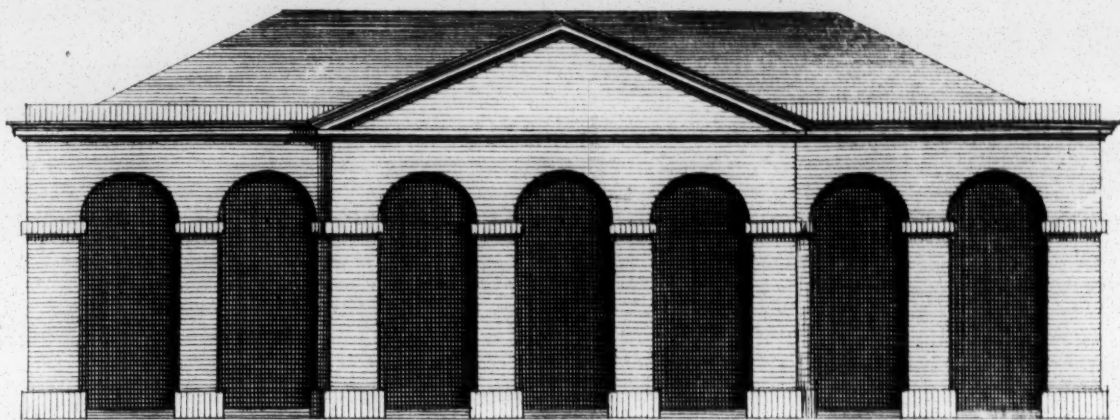
Pl. 37.



Robt. Morris inv. & del.

Parr Sculp.



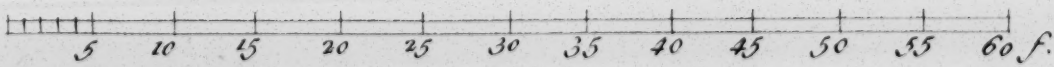
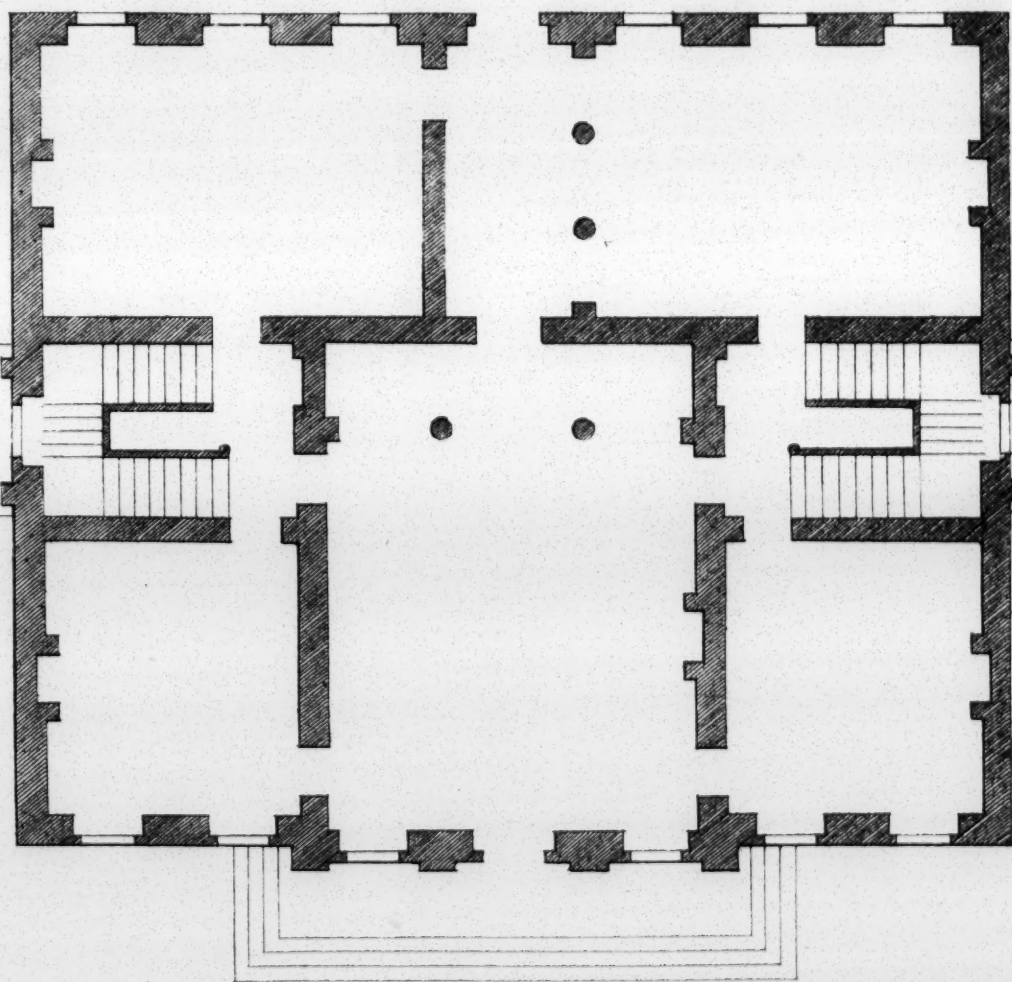
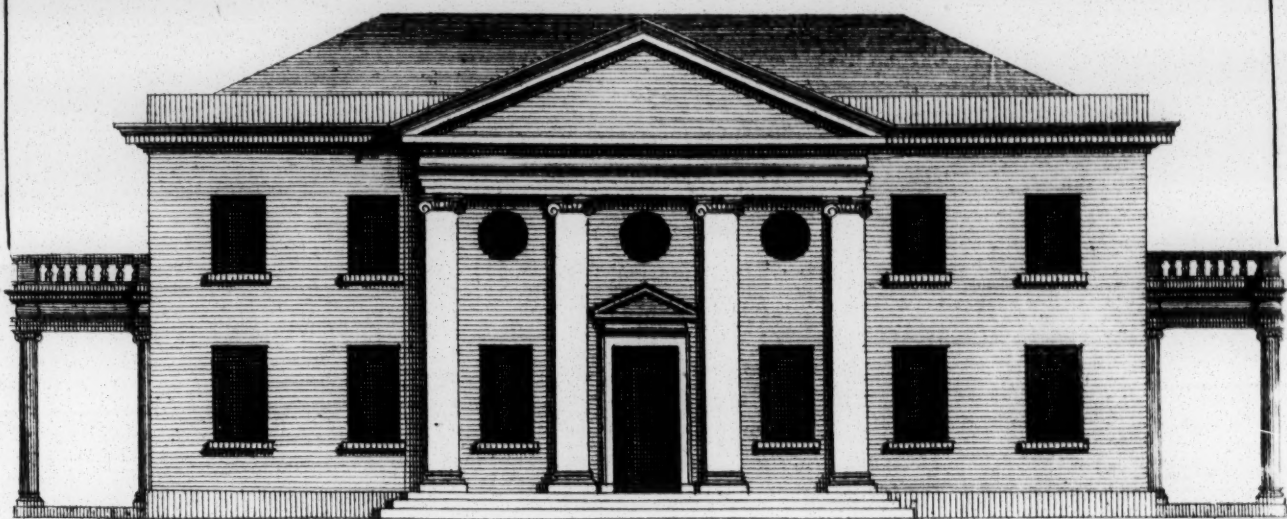


Robt. Morris inv. & del.

Parr Sculp.



Pl. 39.

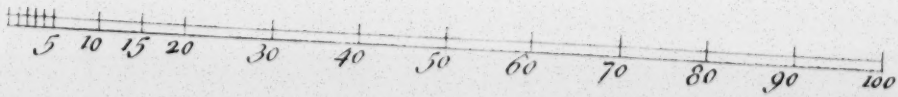
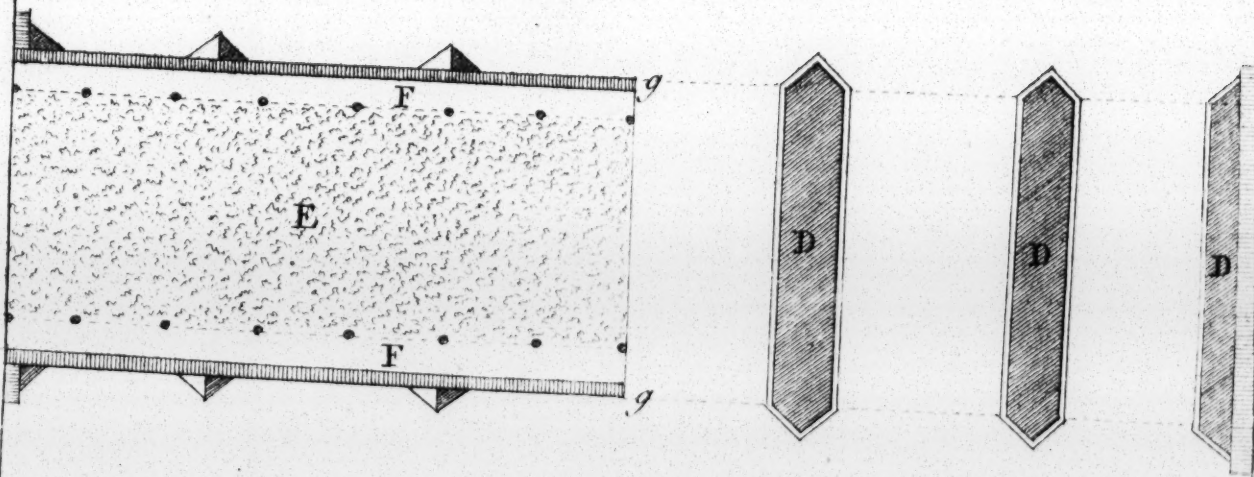
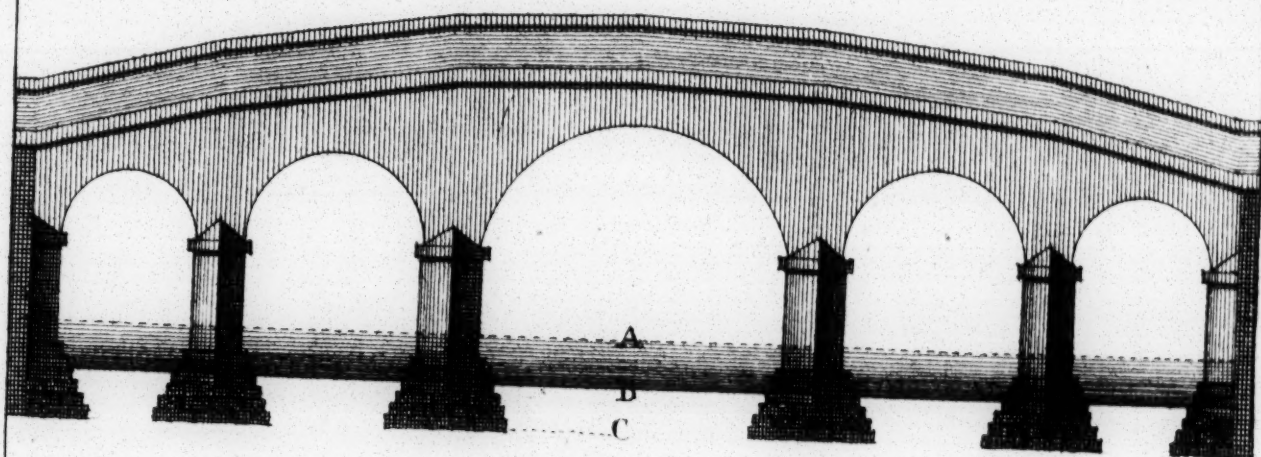


Robt. Morris inv & del.

Parr. Sculp.



Pl. 40.

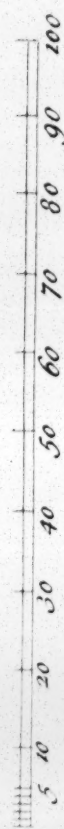
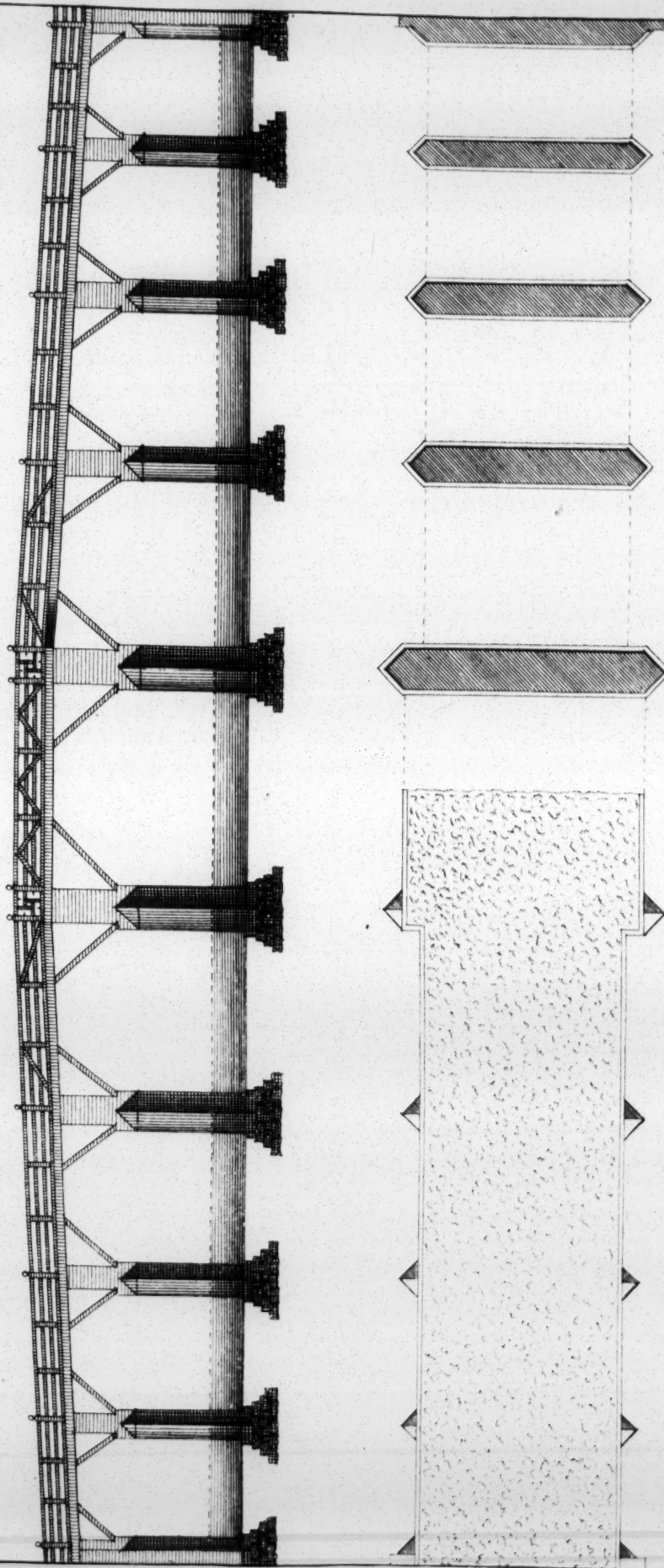


Robt. Morris inv. & del.

Parr Sculp



Pl. 41.



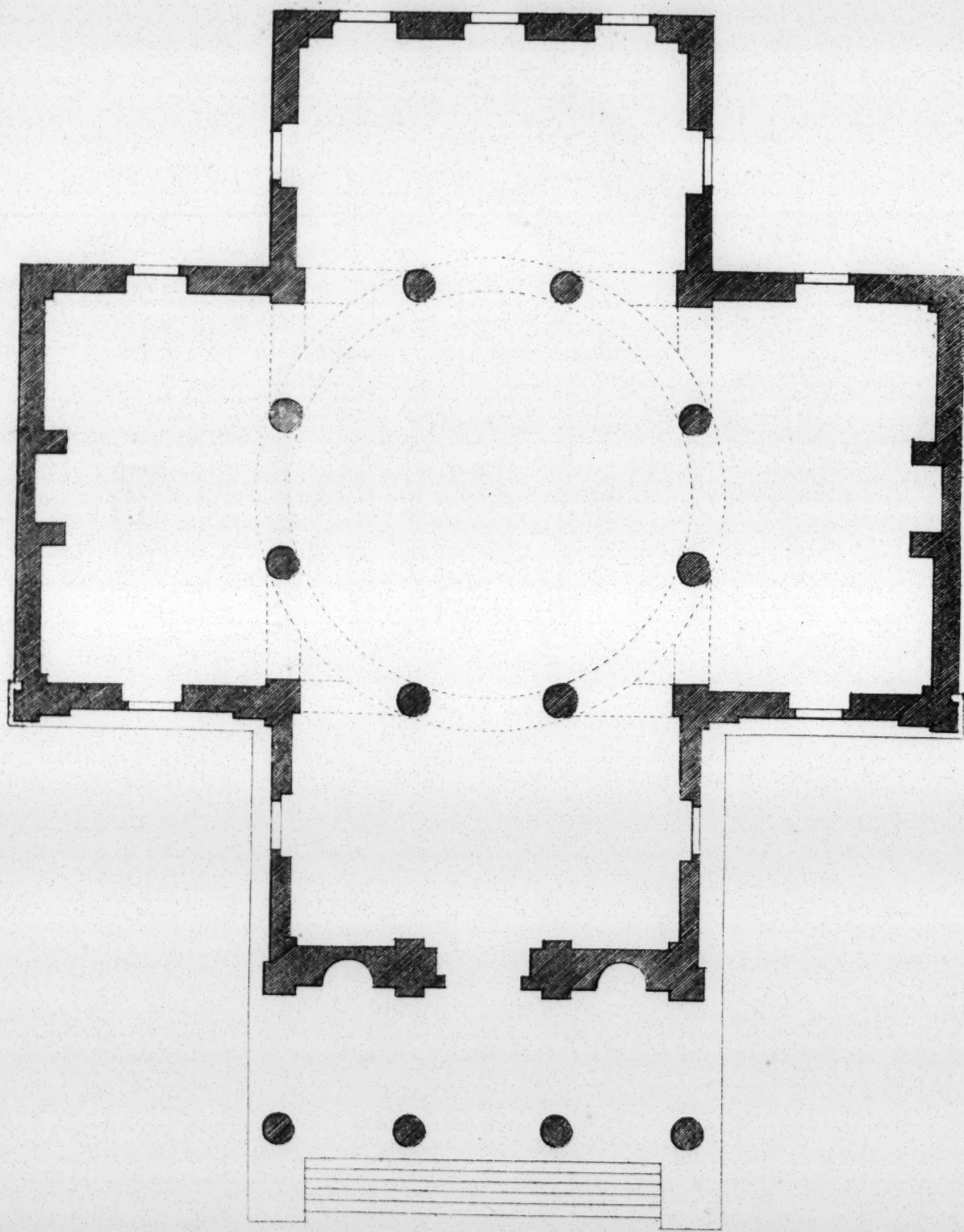
Robt. Morris inv. & del.

Parr Sculp





Pl. 42. to face Pl. 43.

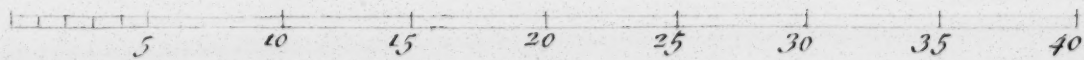
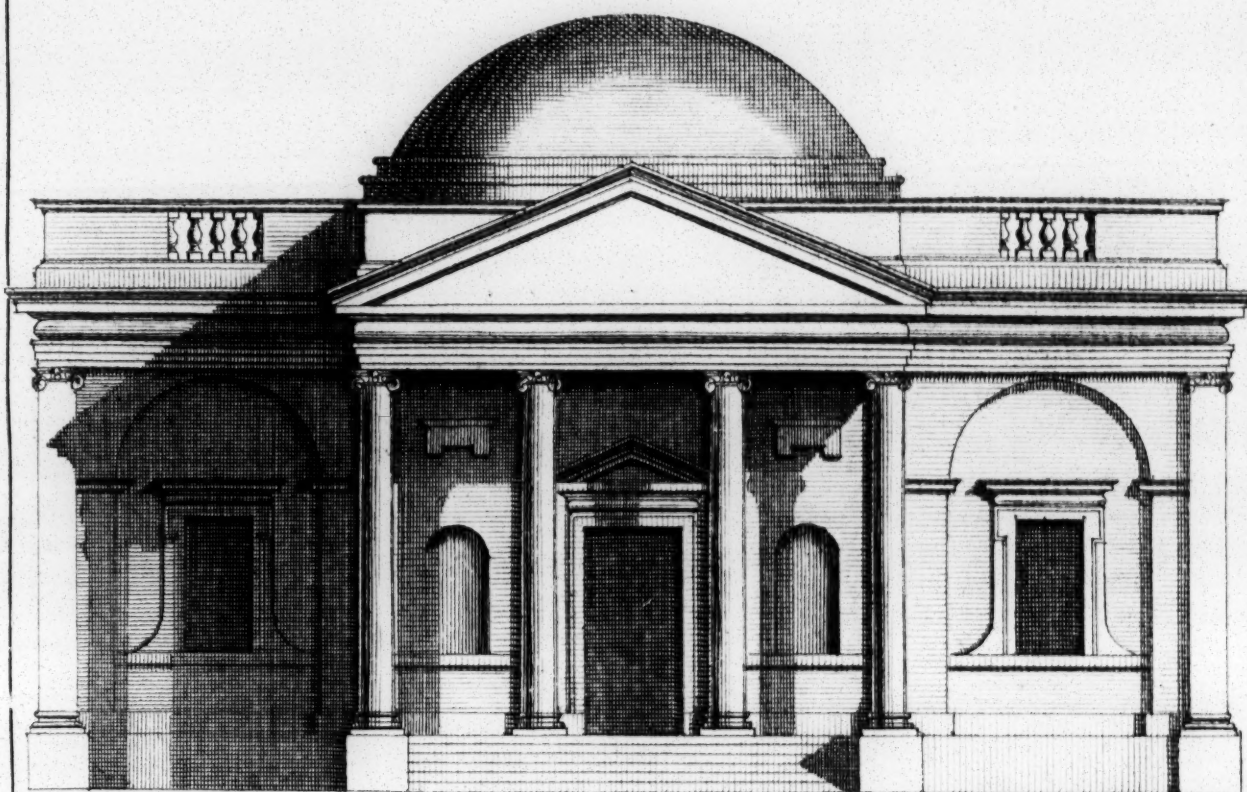


5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40

Robt. Morris inv. & del.

Parr Sculp

Pl. 43.

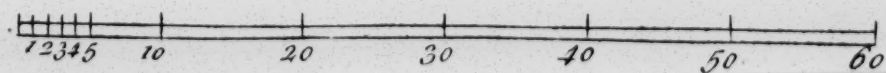
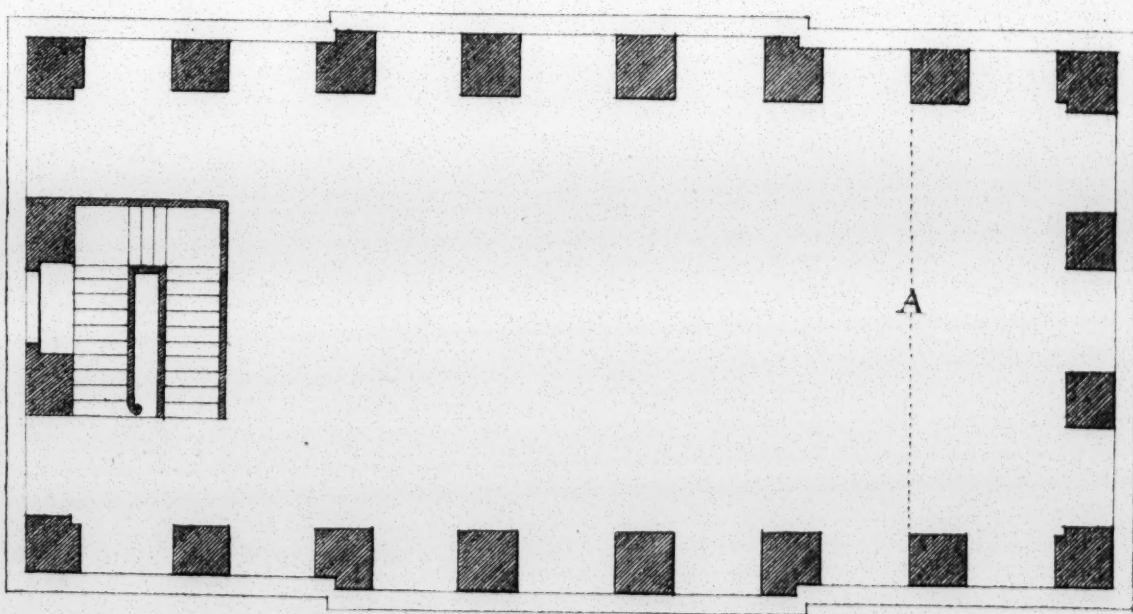
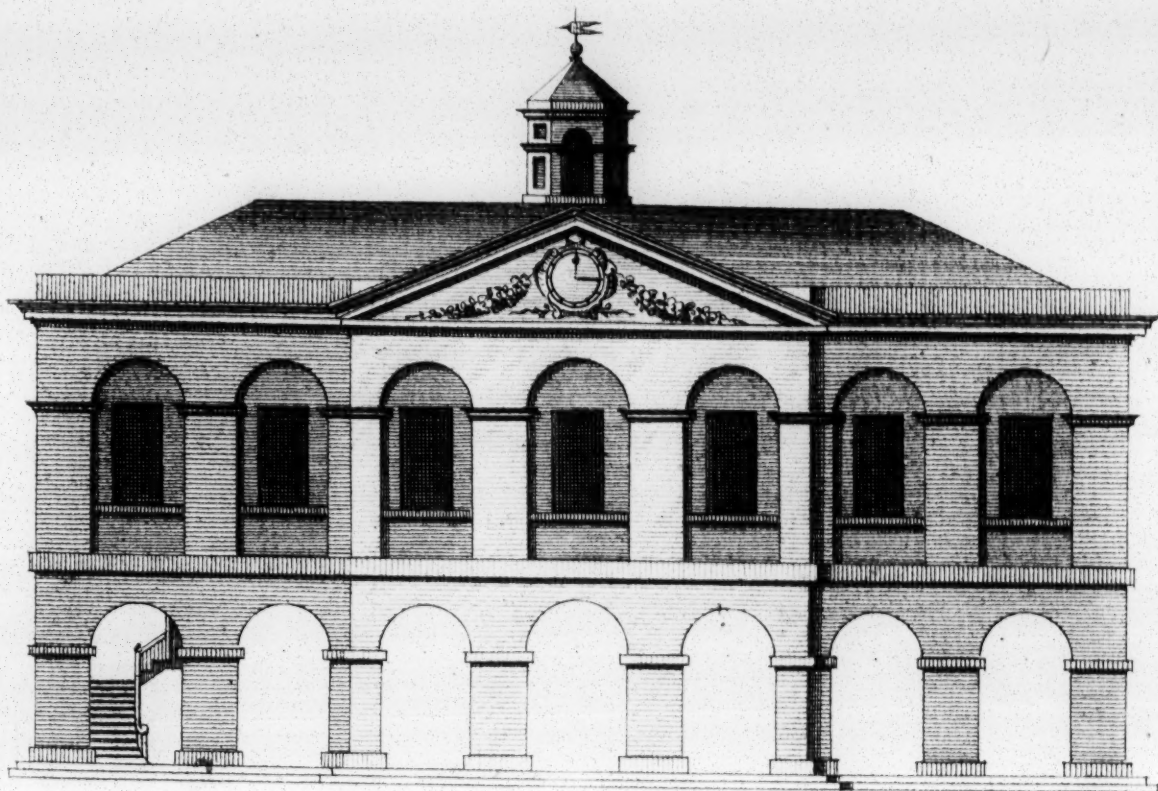


Robt. Morris inv. & del.

Parr Sculp



Pl. 44.

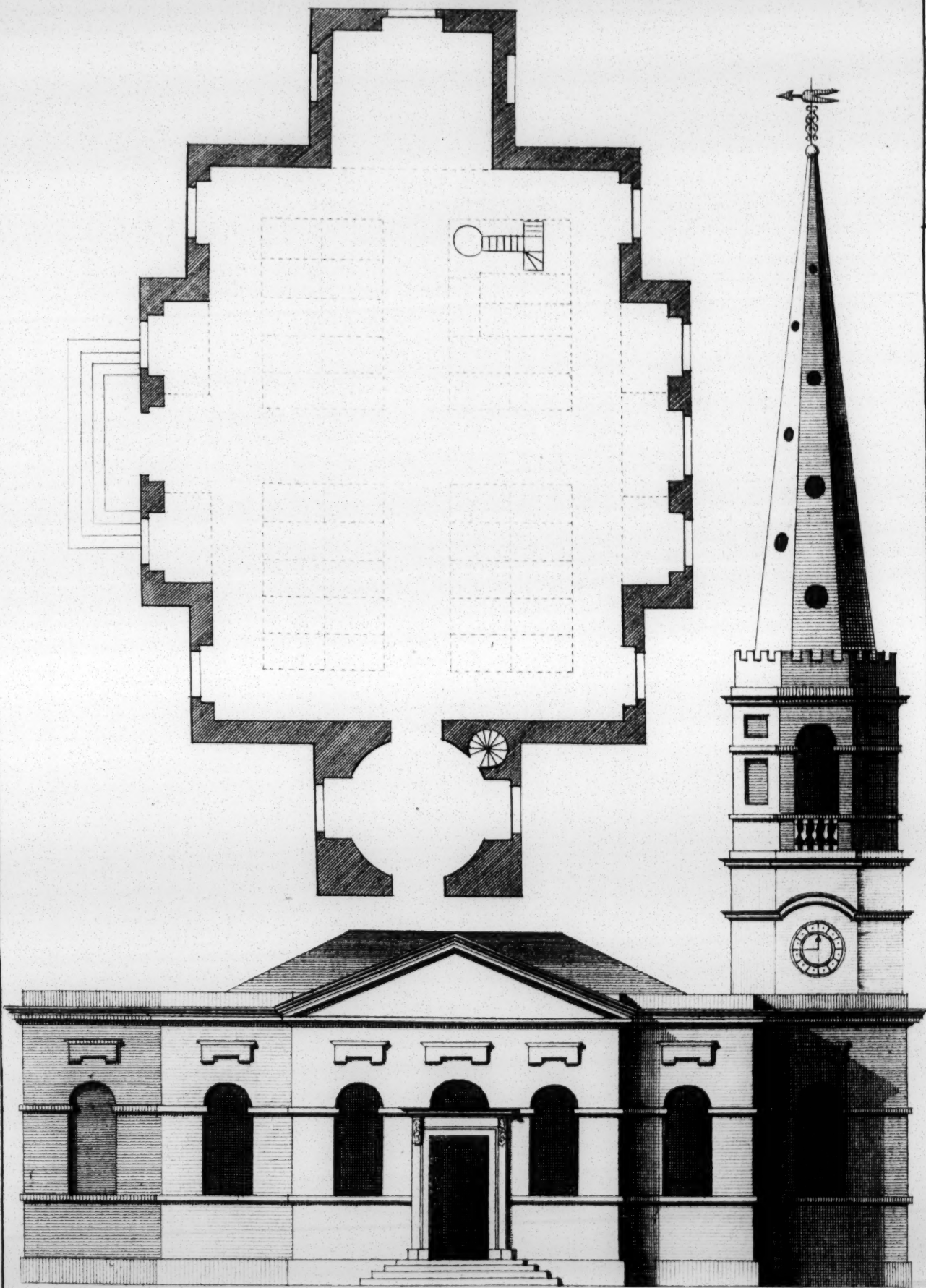


Rob^t. Morris inv & del.

Parr Sculp



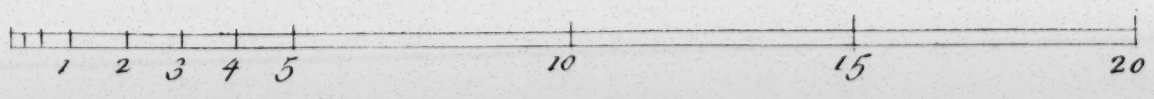
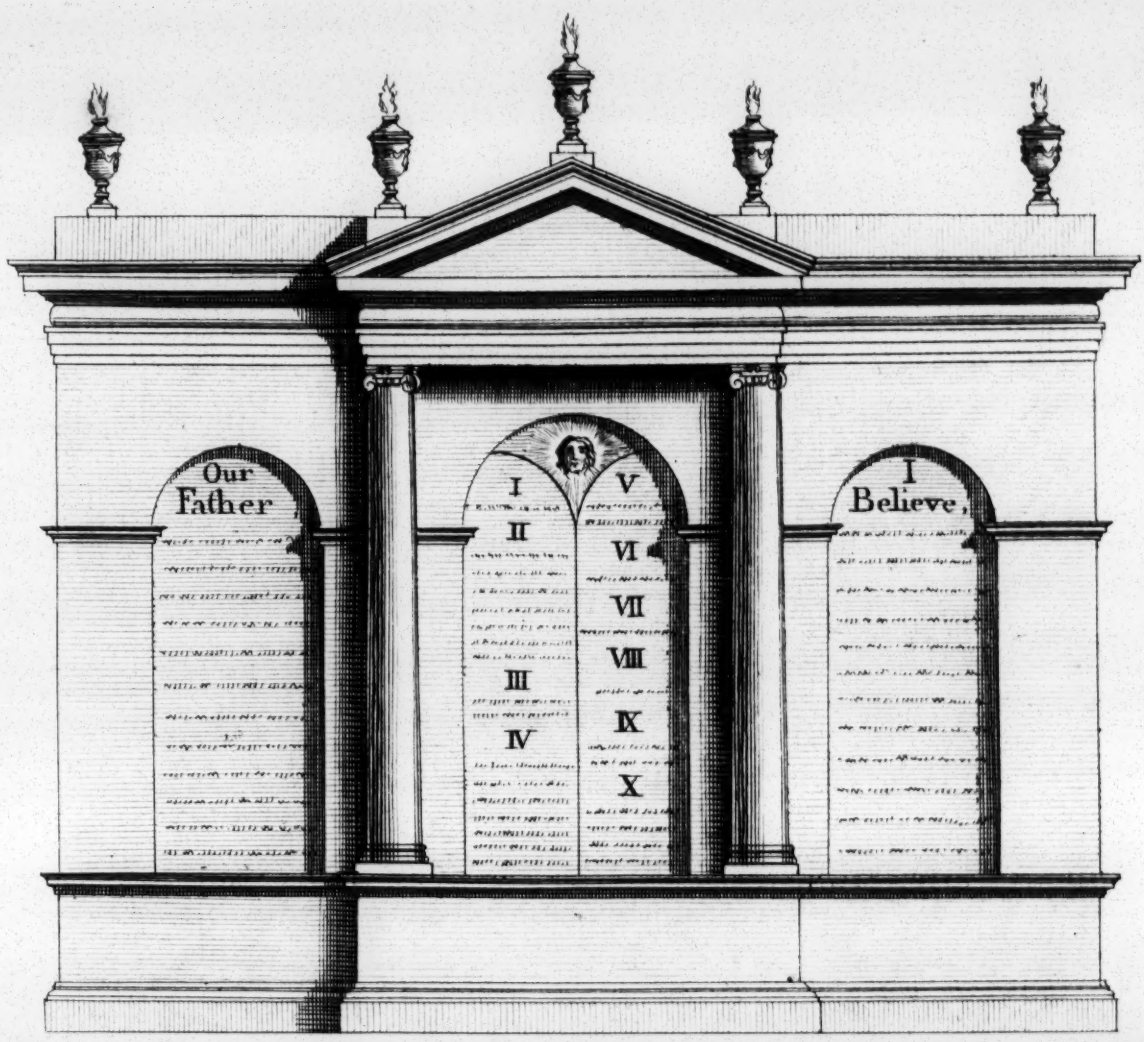
Pl. 45.



Robt. Morris inv. & del. 5 10 15 20 30 40 50 60 Parr Sculp



Pl. 46.

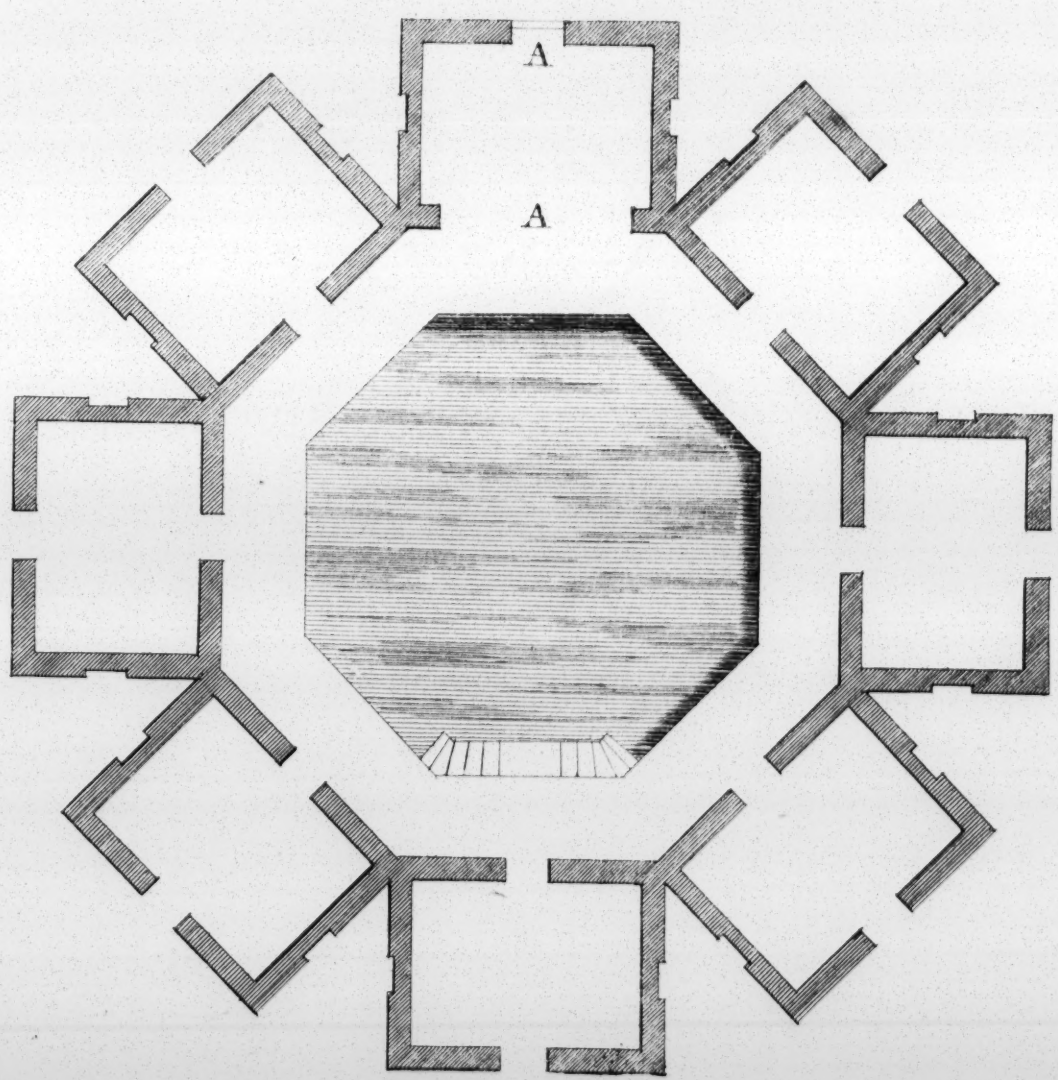
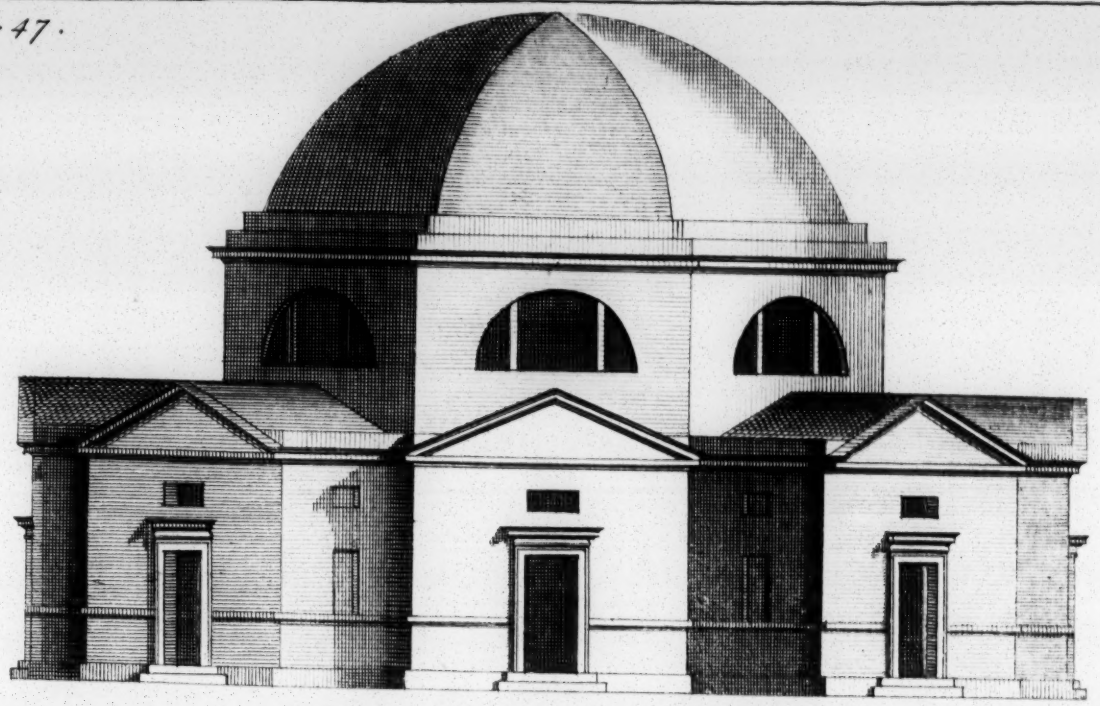


Rob^t. Morris inv. & del.

Parr Sculp



Pl. 47.

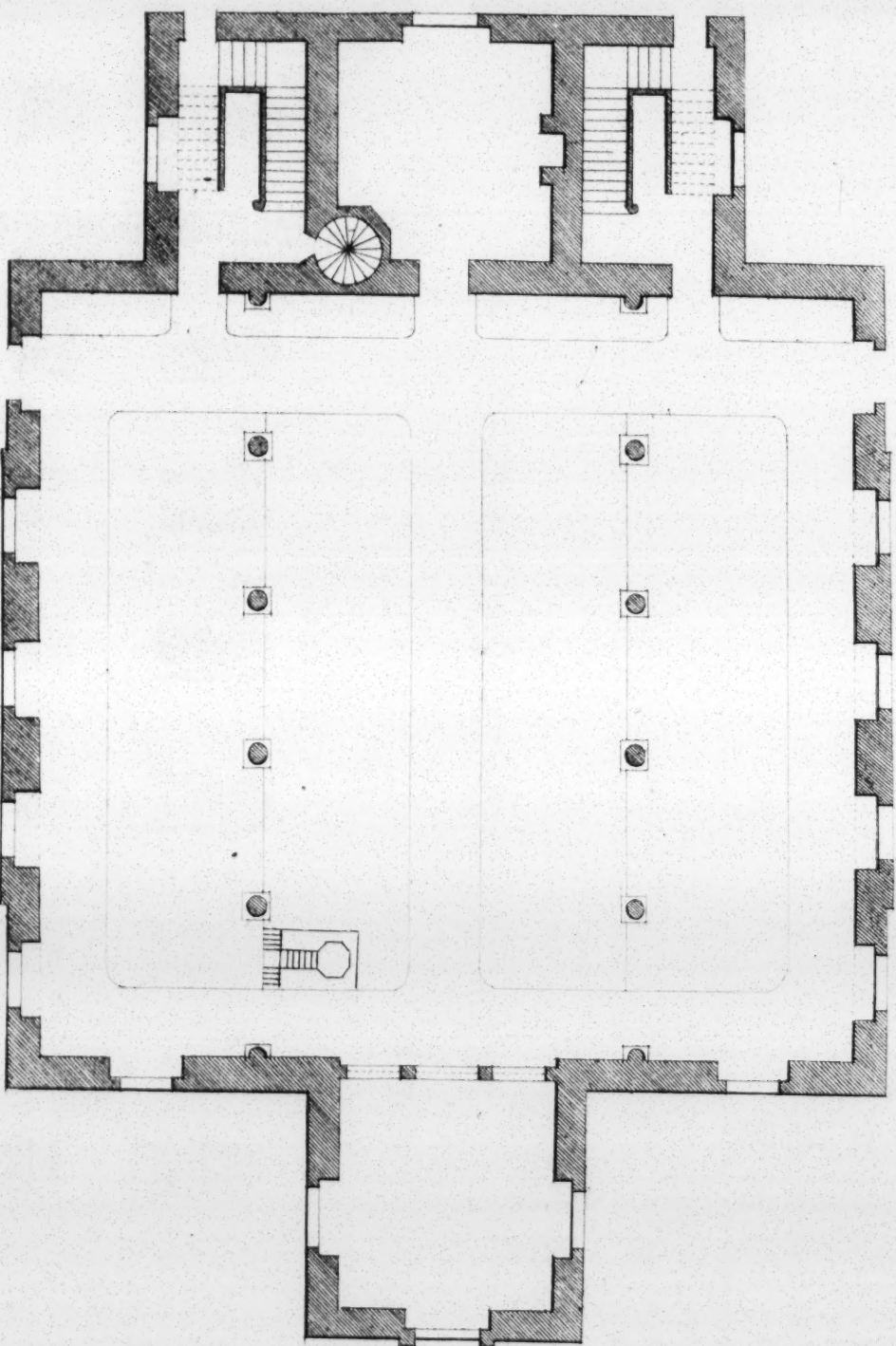


5 10 15 20 30 40 50 60
Robt. Morris inv. & del. Parr Sculp





Pl. 48. to face Pl. 49.

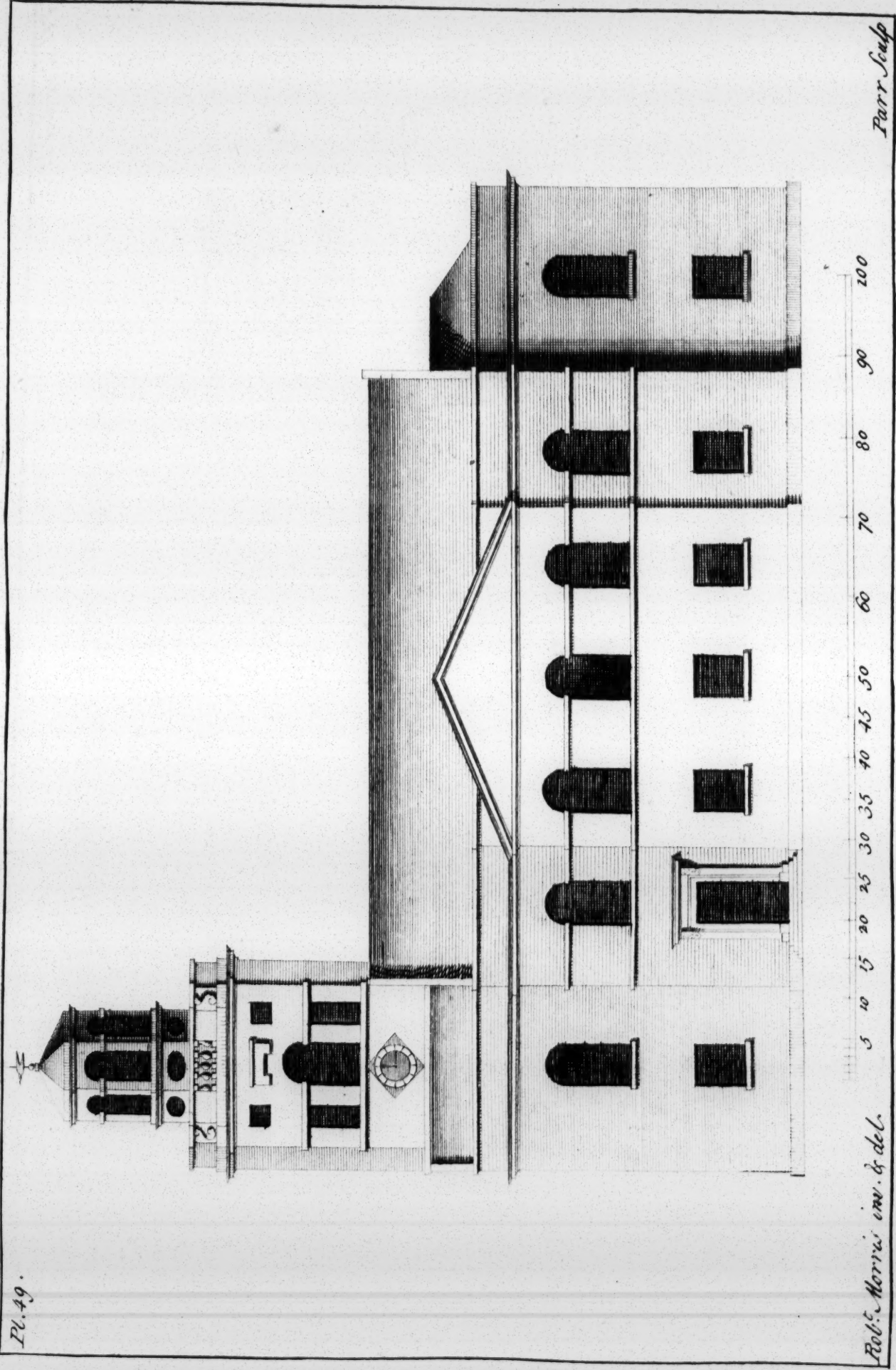


Robt. Morris inv. & del.

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 60 70 80 90 100

Parr Scalp

Pl. 49.

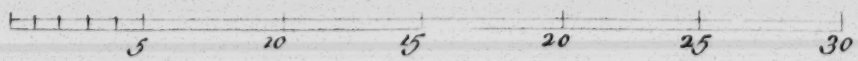
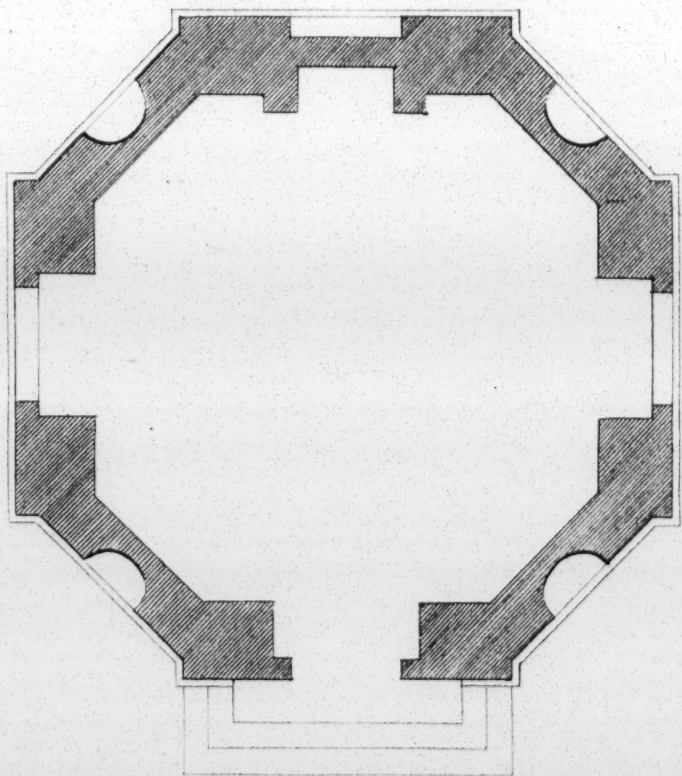
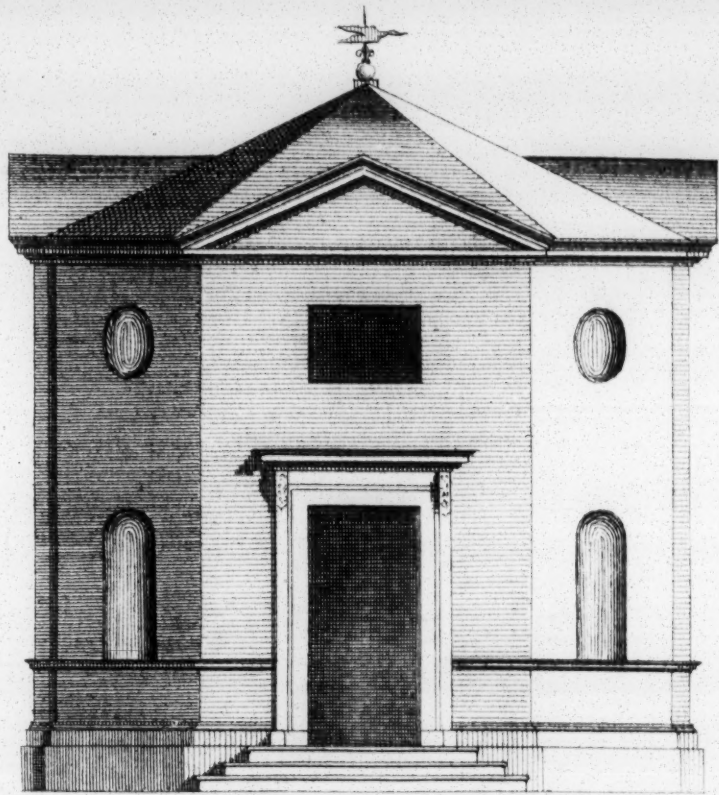


Robt. Morris inv. & del.

Parr Sculp



Pl. 50.



Robt. Morris inv. & del.

Parr. Scalp.

4637
89



29. 3. 12.



